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practical experience, y, cleansing out the did thoroughly purifylor 5 Boxes for \$1.00 ist or Storekeeper for S, and take no other d to be "just as good." al; they are fully war-Chemical Laborator

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# The Catholic Record.



"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 6.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1883.

NO. 266

Our Pasteral Letter should exceed all reasonable limite, were We to multiply these testimonies of the holy and learned men who stood forward in sight of the except listening Church in those earliest and purest ages of Christianity to assert the divinely appointed rule of Tradition, in oposition to human interpretation of the Bible, in its character of authenticity is integrity of the letter, its Canonicity as in sport erecord, its genuine interpretation of the Bible, in its character of authenticity is integrity of the letter, its Canonicity as in apprehensive standards the Roman Pontiffs as witness, induces the Roman Pontiffs as witness, induced the Roman Pontiffs as witness, and the Roman Pontiffs as witness, and the Roman Pontiffs and Roman Pontiffs and the Roman Pontiffs and Roman Pontiffs an as the final rule of Christian faith in the first Ages. For the Acts of that great CEcumenical Council supply evidence superior to all individual testimonies hitherto produced, inasmuch as the Church herself was in session at Nice in Church nerself was in session at Alice in the year 325; and, from examination of the form of her Decrees, we ascertain her mind and the definite principles of her action. Thus we see, that in framing disciplinary laws, her preamble merely asserts, "It hath seemed proper to us to decree so and so;" whereas, in prefacing her definitions of faith, she simply asseverates which a her the seemed proper to us to decree so and so;" whereas, in prefacing her definitions of faith, she simply asseverates which are the seemed proper to us to decree the seemed proper to the s erates, relying on her Traditions, and her Traditions only, without reference to any discretionary judgment on the part of the Bishops, or any searching of the Scriptures for texts in proof of her doctrine; but solely and simply affirming her own belief, as handed down to her from the past. "This the Church believed so and so, "The Church of God teaches so and so,

Jude, 3 v.
We have developed this subject rather tion, through you, of Our faithful people, who, living in the midst of a population reared in the denial of the Kingdom of the Church its doctrine. Church, its doctrine, its government and its discipline, are exposed to the danger of being weakened in their faith by daily

&c. This is her dogmatic form; in it lies her principle of faith; it is Tradition, "the faith once delivered to the Saints."

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PASTORAL LETTER

OF THE CHURCH, THE BIBLE AND THE CHURCH, THE BIBLE AND BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE CHURCH, THE BIBLE AND BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE CHURCH, THE BIBLE AND BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE CHURCH, THE BIBLE AND BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISTOP OF KINGSTON.

TO THE REV. CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE.

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TO THE REV. CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE.

OUR PASTORAL LETTER OF THE POPE SEEPHEN OF POPE LEGAL OF THE POPE SEEPHEN OF POPE SEEPHEN OF POPE LEGAL OF THE POPE SEEPHEN O If we have drawn special attention to the teachers of the first ages, it is to meet heresy on its chosen ground and condemn it by witnesses of its own selected period. Unfold to your people the functions of Tradition for the custody of an unalterable faith, and the guardianship also of the Bible, in its character of authenticity, its integrity of the letter, its Canonicity as

ST. PETER IS THE VICARIOUS ROCK SUP-PORTING THE CHURCH, AND, AS SUCH, IS THE ORGANIC MEDIUM OF COMMUNION

IN FAITH AND GRACE WITH JESUS CHRIST. No edifice can stand without its foun-No edifice can stand without its foundation. Hence, if the Blessed Virgin Mary's Son "stall reign in the House of Jacob for ever," and be Himself the "hving stone" on which it rests indestructibly, and through whose vivifying grace "all the building, framed together, groweth up into a holy temple in the Lord," Eph. 2 ch., He must fulfil this office in His Church, from the beginning to the end of Church, from the beginning to the end of her earthly career. It is true, He has ascended into heaven, to enjoy His tri-umph over sin and death and hell, and enthrone Humanity at the right hand of Godhead in glory. Nevertheless He will continue to exercise effectively in the sight of men apon the earth, through a Vicar of His own appointment, all the functions and all the supernatural and divine powers of His Kingly and Priestly office, symbolized by the "chief cornerstone" of His spiritual Kingdom.

It is meet that it should be so. When the King has gone away to the distant spiritually and invisibly, there should be some authorized agency through which

warriors their respective provinces and their times and methods of combat. In truth she would be a headless Church, a spiritual edifice without its "cornerstone," if there were no living representative of Christ, to rule by His authority and be the medium of communion with Him. Jesus is not a mere historic name, He did not found His Church and then abandon her to herself, to work out her course by her own wisdom. He is the "living stone" on which she rests for ever, the very principle of her vitality. The language of modern heresy would seem to imply that He performs this function as God by the omnipresence of His Godhead, wherein we all "live and move and have our being," Acts, 17 ch. But it is not so. It is the Blessed Virgin Mary's Son, God in His human nature, who "shall reign in the House of Jacob" in the House of Jacob" who "shall reign in the House of Jacob" in the House of Jacob" in the House of Jacob" of Our Divine Lord's most significance of Our Divine Lord's most sale spiritual chaften. Significance of Our Divine Lord's most same, and she again took part in a duet with her causin, Mr. Daly, an Ave Maria composed by herself.

The Rev. Father next gave his lectare, taling of his lext, Luke 1, 28 Chap., 2. "Hill, full of grave, blessed are thou samong women; blessed is the fruit of thy womb." He said, weat an honor to be come of God's highest angels, Gabriel, beat from heaven to announce these words through the Diocese. It was firmly and locked more like lithograph printing than ordinary penmanship. The bishop writes and speaks English, French, Italian and Latin fluently, but he frankly admitted that he had considerable difficulty with his without sin and des

ner-stone," a ministerial Christ.

Accordingly we find, in the brief historical outline of our Lord's Acts, written by direction of the Holy Ghost for the edification and consolation of the Church, that He chose one from amongst His Twelve Apostles, by name Simon, and in their presence gave him three several commissions, imparting supreme doctrinal, legislative and administrative authority over the universal Church. St. Matthew relates the following most remarkable address of "the Son of the living God" to the Galilean fisherman in return for his splendid

Our Lord once more singly and distinctly from the other singly and distinctly from the other Apostles, and in presence of them all, demanding from him this time a triple profession of special love as a preamble to investiture with the plenitude of doctrinal, legislative and administrative power over the Kingdom of His Fold:

Simon BISHOP MCKINNON State of the most devoted men I ever

"Jesus saith to Simon Peter: Simon, son of John, lovest thou me more than these? He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith to to him, Feed my lambs. He saith to him to him, Feed my lambs. He saith to him again: Simon, son of John, levest thou me? He saith to Him: Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith to him, Feed my sheep. He saith to him the third time: Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved because He had said to him the third time, Lovest thou me? And he said to Him: Lord they me? And he said to Him: Lord, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith to him, Feed my sheep."—(John 21 ch.)

These multiplied addresses of the Son of These multiplied addresses of the Soli of God convey to every sincere and unprejudiced mind, as clearly as language is capable of conveying, His sovereign will and enactment that all His authority, as King of the universal Church, shall be vested in His official representative, whom he has created a "Rock" of divine strength region beyond the skies, whence He communicates with this lower world only spiritually and invisibly, there should be being weakened in their faith by daily contact with loud-boasting heresy. There is a tendency to regard opinions as respectable which are professed by respectable neighbors. There is unhappily in this age and country too ready a disposition to speak of differences in creed as mere differences of harmless opinion. But stion to speak of differences of harmless opinion. But the Church of God knows no distinction between great truths and small, where the integrity of faith is concerned. It is the church of the virtue of faith that it is wholly lot by the wilful loss of any, the horizon of the work of the work

Antigonish, N. S., Casket.

Antigonish, Nov. 30.—I found his Lordship Bishop Cameron with the manuscript of a new Gaelic catechism on his desk. It is to be printed and circulated through the Diocese. It was firmly and clearly written on large white paper, and looked more like lithograph printing than ordinary penmanship. The bishop writes and speaks English, French, Italian and Latin fluently, but he frankly admitted that he had considerable difficulty with his attempt in Gaelic literature. He had, he said, gone over it several times, and each time had found something to correct or improve, but at last it was complete and now ready for the hands of the printer. His lordship received me with that kindness and courtesy for which he is so ness and courtesy for which he is so famed, and which has won him the esteem and love of all who come in contact with him. Speaking of
THE EXTENT OF HIS DIOCESE,

THE EXTENT OF HIS DIOCESE,
he remarked that out of 72,000 adherents
of his church, 41,000 were Highland
Scotch. . . Seven years ago
when I became administrator of this
diocese, there was a debt of \$40,000.
Every cent of that has been paid off. In
addition to that we have raised another
\$40,000 for current and special work; and
\$16,000 towards a \$30,000 endowment
fund for the St. Francis Xavier's college
—or nearly \$100,000. Just think of that.
And mind you that money was all conor nearly \$100,000. Just think of that. And mind you that money was all contributed by the people of the country districts. We have no large and wealthy cities, such as Halifax, to draw from. And cities, such as Halifax, to draw from. And that \$100,000 was given voluntarily, willingly, freely, gladly. There was no driving, no forcing. The contributions came from the pious good will of the people. I know no better disposed or more generous people in the world than the people over whom it is my privilege to preside. The last census gave us a population of 72,000, that is an increase of 10,000 in ten years. There are now fifty-seven priests years. There are now fifty-seven priests in the diocese. About new churches? Well, there have not been as many erected as you might imagine. My predecessor, Bishop McKinnon, was a remarkably active man and organized a great many churches. The field was well occupied when I took charge of the diocese. In fact the debt incurred in the establishment fact the debt incurred in the establishment of new churches was the greatest drawback I had to contend with. But still we have replaced several old buildings with hand-some new structures, and erected others where none had existed before: more than

"What is the present condition of the In a more satisfactory condition than ever it was before. But no thanks to you politicians," added his lordship with one of his inimitable smiles.

a dozen in all."

of his inimitable smiles.

"Not to us, my lord, not us—"

"Politicians are all pretty much alike.
But about the college. It will not die as
long as I live. And now I'm out of debt,
I shall go ahead. Within the last six
years I have spent \$17,000 on it; have
added a new wing, but a new foundation over the old building and made other im-

was one of the most devoted men I ever met. I never even read of a man who was more devoted to his God, his duty and his church. He gave himself entirely to the work of his diocese. He might have been rich. But he died as poor as a beggar. Every cent he obtained went towards the building of the church." "The withdrawal of state aid did not cripple the college?"

# DIOCESE OF HARILTON.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

The services in St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday were ususually attractive, Viscount Bury, from Elmhurse, England, who, with the Viscountess, his son, Hon. Mr. Keppell and Misses Keppell, Mrs. Daly, sister of Lady Bury, her son and daughter—all of whom are at present sojourning at Dundarn Castle with Mrs. McNab, who is aunt of Lady Bury's, being present. Lord Bury was at 6 c'clock Mass and received Holy Communion, as is customary with him was at 6 colors Mass and received floly Communion, as is customary with him weekly. Miss Tacodora Keppell took part with the cheir at High Mass. She has a beautiful soft contralto voice, and her sing-

After the reading of the Gospel Very Rev. V. G. Heenan introduced the Rev. W. J. Cromblehelme, who is on a mission col-lecting for the purpose of rebuilding his church and schools burned by a riotous mob

without sin and destined by God on account of her immaculate purity to become the Mother of the Saviour of Mankind. He showed that it was Mary's desire, and for which she fervently and constantly prayed that God would choose her as the handmaiden of the Mother of God, so that she would have the harminess of pursing the that God would choose her as the handmaiden of the Mother of God, so that she
would have the happiness of nursing the
Infant Jesus. He explained her fright
and astonishment at beholding the Angel
Gabriel, and on hearing him pronounce the
words to her, her great humility on the
Angel explaining how it could be accomplished. She immediately exclaimed, "Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it done
unto me according to thy word." That
moment she became the Mother of the
Saviour of the world. The Rev. gentleman
dwelt at great length on the honors conferred upon Mary, and said that when on
one occasion a Bishop of St. Sophia's in
Constantinople denied her title to these
honors, the whole of the laity and common people with one voice cried out it was
not the truth. A council of the Holy
Fathers assembled immediately after, (431)
declared that Mary was entitled to all
the honors that could be conferred upon
her, that she was honored from her birth,
being brought up in the church under the
special care of the Holy Ghost, honored by
God by sending his special messenger to
announce his own words to her. It was
the year after the assembling of the Council when the honor was confirmed, that St.
Patrick was sent to Ireland (432) fully enthe year after the assembling of the Council when the honor was confirmed, that St. Patrick was sent to Ireland (432) fully enlightened as to the honors Mary was entitled to, and in fulfilling his Divine Mission to the Irish people he impressed upon them the obligation of honoring Mary the Mother of God. That impression has never been erased, there being no people in the universe more devoted to Mary than the Irish peasantry. He said although Catholics are accused of not reading the Bible, millions daily prove that we do, on repeating the

numerous and powerful Huron tribe.

After visiting the parish church of Loretto, the distinguished company proceeded to the Huron village, which was gaily decorated with flags, &c., where they were re-ceived with a salvo of artillery and every demonstration of respect, and where an address of welcome was read to the Com-missary by Chief Paul Picard, in which expression was given to their joy at being honored with a visit from the representa-tive of the Holy Father, and to their eternal devotion to the Apostolic See; to which His Excellency made a suitable reply. He then, with all present, entered the Huron chapel and gave the benedic-tion of the Blessed Sacrament. He then proceeded to a balcony erected alongside the chapel, when sub-chief Philippe Vincent presented him with the following address in the Huron idiom:

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

France having moderated her demands on Madagascar, an early settlement of the lifficulty is anticipated.

It is reported from Russian sources that complete state of anarchy prevails in

Afghanistan. Disquieting rumors are said to prevail in Berlin as to the maintenance of peace during the winter.

Troubles have broken out among the peasants in Servia, and martial law has been proclaimed.

been proclaimed.

Four million acres of land in Florida are alleged to have been purchased by an English syndicate for \$1.25 an acre.

It is estimated that forty million dollars will be required to pay the pensioners of the United States the ensuing fiscal year.

Italian anarchists at the International Labour Conference at Paris came to blows

Labour Conference at Paris came to blows with their co-delegates, and were forcibly ejected from the meeting. The Russian Nihilists are stated to be

miserably weakened in men and money, being driven to murder and robbery in order to obtain funds. The arrest of Vera Philipora, who was regarded as the chief executive of the organization, is the last and most crushing blow.

It is stated that Gen. Pryor, the American counsel engaged to defend O'Donnell on his trial for murdering Carey, will be allowed to give the prisoner all possible assistance short of taking part in the case in court, which British legal procedure will not admit of. ure will not admit of.

ure will not admit of.

The French troops have commenced the occupation of Tonquin, orders having been sent to the French commander to push matters vigorously, with the idea of compelling China to show its hand. The Marquis Tseng has received a telegram from China, explicitly contradicting M. Tricou's statements, and reiterating the unqualified approval of his actions by the Chinese Government. The British Cabinet are stated to have decided that the question has now reached the verge of open war, and have taken vigorous measopen war, and have taken vigorous measures for the protection of their interests in Chinese waters.

# MARTIN LUTHER.

accused of not reading the Bible, millions daily prove that we do, on repeating the words from it used by the Angel Gabriel, coming from God himself. He exhorted his hearers to honor at all times Mary the Mother of God, and to daily repeat the Angelical Salutation and offer a prayer in her honor. The Rev. Father, although advanced in years, is clear in conception and commanded well-merited and respectful attention. He concluded by expressing his gratitude for the assistance given him by the congregation, and that he would remember them in the mass.

The distinguished visitors were delighted with the music of the beautiful new organ, whose lofty tones made the cathedral thrill when manipulated by the masterly touch of Professor O'Brien.

St. Peter's Cathedral, in this city, was crowded last Sunday evening, as it had been announced that Rev. Father Dougherty, S. J., would deliver a lecture on "Luther." His Lordship Bishop Walsh varied by Christ, and then went on to prove in the most convincing manner that Luther's so-called Reformation could not be a work of divine inspiration, primarily for the reason that our Lord would not make use of such a vile instrument in the carrying out of His holy will on earth, and also been announced that Rev. Father Dougherty, S. J., would deliver a lecture on "Luther." His Lordship Bishop Walsh varied by Christ, and then went on to prove in the most convincing manner that Luther's so-called Reformation could not be a work of divine inspiration, primarily for the reason that our Lord would not make use of such a vile instrument in the carrying out of His holy will on earth, and also because the St. Peter's Cathedral, in this city, was then went on to prove in the most convincing manner that Luther's so-called Reformation could not be a work of divine inspiration, primarily for the reason that our Lord would not make use of such a vile instrument in the carrying out of His holy will on earth, and also because the results of Luther's rebellion have caused the destruction of religious sentiment and action in millions of mankind. We are THE COMMISSARY-APOSTOLIC.

His Excellency the Commissary Apostolic, accompanied by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec and their Lordships of Charlenche and Citage and a number of Charlenche and Citage and Ci sucrorooke and Ottawa and a number of clergymen, paid a visit to the Indian village of Loretto, near Quebec, where reside the last of the descendants of the once numerous and powerful Huron trib. ferred to, as well as its sad results to mutitudes of the human race.

Mrs. Cruickshanks, Messrs. Dromgole and Dalton, deserve credit for the very fine rendering of the musical vespers and

other choice pieces of sacred music.

# THE LATE JAMES SHEA

In our obituary columns our readers will see with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. James Shea, of the well known firm of Shea Brothers, which took place on Saturday afternoon in this city, at his residence, Grand Battery. Mr. Shea emigrated to Canada twenty-four years ago from Killarney, County Kerry, Irethe chapel, when sub-chief Philippe Vincent presented him with the following address in the Huron idiom:

Ahistin, arisasai, aseti O diaskserok
Telonnonksanion:

Onsalosahnen onsalasas de sonsasendis ansathi dalesanen otskenralete sadat deladatale akiasenrak alathontara de onsanonronknion d'ononchiatolenti alosanen de onse larisiosti tiatontarile Rome ansalosanen otolenti andasesa the de oroladasksa te onsanonronksa nion otolenti thokisten the deholasanen Leon achienkiskare.

Atson de lanonchiatolentile hatchendolen de lahiahahondi onentetsilenron Leon achienkiskare.

Atson de lanonchiatolentile hatchendolen de lahiahahondi onentetsilenron teksanonrondsanion de hahisten.

This address was written on birch-bark with a border of porcupine quills and surmounted by the Papal arms. Then succeeded a number of Irelian St. Peter's Ward, but was obliged to resign owing to business engagements. He was also a Trustee of St. Patrick's Church from the time that the Church passed under the management of

little white robed girl, they say, fagenta's hero met one day, and handed him a sweet houquet—tare blossoms from some rural glen; to raised her up, and kissed her then, n sight of twenty thousand men;

And she, upon his saddle borne, As al: Loward gay Paris turn. Caresse: the warrlor, bronzed and worn— Are, kissed him 'hrice, and wound one arm, -'Twas ilke a dove's wing, soft and warm— Around his neck, and feared no harm.

Not all his deeds of valor won, Nor go, the proved 'neath foreign sun, So bonored Marshal McMahon; That instant swept the line along, A deafening shout that echoed long— 'Twas like a victor's triumph song.

# LUTHER AND THE DIET OF

Rev. I. T. Hecker in The Catholic World,

The celebration of the fourth centennial The celebration of the fourth centennal of Luther's birthday is a noteworthy event. Especially noteworthy, since the enterprise of substituting another foundation for that upon which Christ himself had placed his Gospel, begun at the Diet of Worms by Dr. Martin Luther, has proven an unsuccessful experiment. For it is evident now to the whole world that the faith of his followers in Christianity grows fainter and fainter. This is conspicuously fainter and fainter. This is conspicuously true of the children of the cradle of Protestantism, his own countrymen, who are notorious for their indifference to Christianity. There is scarcely any one doc-trine held as of Christian faith by the father of the Reformation that his offspring have not repudiated, or are not pre-pared to repudiate on the first convenient occasion. They treat Luther's doctrines with the same courtesy with which he treated the doctrines of the Catholic Church The more active intellect of Protestants everywhere to day questions not so much this or that doctrine of Christianity as the why they are Christians at all! They are for the most part convinced that Protestant principles furnish no solid reasons why they are still Christians. There are so called orthodox Protestant sects which are willing to receive as members of their churches persons who make no profession of any doctrines of a distinctive Christian character whatever.

uncontrollable reluctance to give up the Christian religion begin to ask if it be not possible to defend its divine claims on Catholic principles. Not a few of this class, finding, on mature investigation, this to be the fact, reverse the religious strict application of the great truth of the revolutionary movement of the sixteenth century by becoming Catholic. The alternative now staring intelligent Protestants in the face is this: either they must enter into the fold of the Catholic Church to remain Christians, or become agnostics, which is a mild word for atheists. The foundations designed by Dr. Martin Luther for Christianity, after three lost centuries of experience, have crumbled away entirely, notwithstanding there are Christians, apparently intelligent, who celebrate with unusual eclat the fourth centennial birthday of the pseudo-Reformer! This is a noteworthy, a very note-worthy, a most noteworthy fact, worthy to be recorded for the memory of future

Thinking and religious men who feel an

Worms," so writes Mr. Froude, "is one of the finest, if not the very finest scene in human history." His view of this scene is correct, if "to cleave a creed into sects, and fool a crowd with glorious lies," is a work worthy of the effort of a true Chriswork worthy of the effort of a true Chris-tian and a sincere lover of his race. But from a Christian point of view the most pitiable spectacle that has happened since the heresiarch Arius denied the divinity of Christ before the Council of Nice was Luther's appearance before the Diet of Worms. What else at bottom was this scene than a crafty attempt to shift the authority of Christ's church as the divinely authorized interpreter of revealed truth to the questionable suggestions, not to say illusions, of Martin Luther's imagination? consequences and practical results, was an effort, under the plea of a resuscitated and purified Gospel, to undermine the Christian church, to repudiate the Christian religion, and to deny Christ.

When Martin Luther appealed at the

Diet of Worms from the jurisdiction of the court to the Scriptures, from the authority of the church to his own individual judgment; when he said: "Prove to me out of Scripture that I am wrong, and I submit," it might be fairly asked. Why this appeal? Was not the Court legitimate?
Was it not called by the proper authorities? Was it not rightly organized? Was not the law which would have ruled in his case, in accordance with immemorial usage, with right reason, with the jurisdic-tion of the state and of the church of Christ? If every accused person could change both court and law to suit his purwhere would there ever be one found guilty? Men might with just alarm ask: What, in this case, would become of society, what of civilization? The appeal of Dr. Martin Luther before the Diet of Worms was an artful dodge in order to escape legitimate jurisdiction, an impar-tial trial, a just judgment, and a possible, not to say a probable, condemnation, and, should he prove contumacious, serious

Luther showed a certain kind of brawery in appearing before the Diet of Worms, but, mark you, it was only after he had obtained from his political friends a safe conduct. He lacked the courage of a safe conduct. He lacted the courage of his opinions, and his political protectors showed no little discretion and dexterity in hiding him for their future political use so effectually that no trace of his whereabouts was discoverable. Luther, instead of fearlessly defending his con-victions, played cunningly into the hands of the German potentates, and Christian-ity and humanity have paid bitterly dur-ing three centuries for this "fine scene"

enacted in Germany.

What gave birth to Protestant What gave birth to Protestant-ism was the radical spirit of free individualism against the divine every heresiarch finds an asylum in its bosom. It often abets fresh divisions and tends to create new sects. This is why it lends its sympathy to the "Old Catholic movement," and fosters it as much as it can. It curries favor with the state in

hopes of obtaining power, and whenever or wherever the state usurps authority over the church it hails the act and expresses its delight, as it is exemplified to-day in Prussia, in Italy, in Belgium, in France, and throughout the world, by its promoters in the public press. It is its nature to breed dissensions; it lives in insurrections and rejoices in revolutions. The specific work of Protestantism is destruction, and what is called to-day orthodox Protestantism will, in three generations, more or less, be limited most likely to some obscure sect. The rest of the world will be either Catholic or atheist.

We do not hesitate to say "Catholic or

We do not hesitate to say "Catholic or atheist," because he who denies the truth of revealed religion will be led to deny the truths of reason, as the truths of divine revelation and the truths of reason spring from the same source, and once united, as they are in Catholicity, they are logically inseparable. Hence, from the denial of the church follows the denial of denial of the church follows the denial of the divinity of Christ; from the denial of the Most Holy Trinity; from the denial of the Trinity follows agnosticism, and ag-nosticism is the next lowest step of des-cent into atheism. Hence no man who thinks can deny the Catholic Church and maintain Christianity were accessions. maintain Christianity upon a consistent basis. Protestantism in its logical outcome

But the question might be asked here,
Were not the people of the colonies of
this country guilty, in the political order,
of the same blunder in separating from
England? No! Because England had
first violated the acknowledged constitufirst violated the acknowledged constitu-tive laws which had from time immemor-ial governed the political society of Eng-lishmen. It was upon this ground that the colonists took their stand and made their appeal to the civilized world. They only claimed the rights which belonged to Englishmen, and, after all redress had been sought in vain, they rightly separated from England and refused to be treated as slaves. The rightfulness of the position of the colonists English statesmen of to-day do not hesitate to acknowledge, and to condemn the wrong which their predeto condemn the wrong when their prede-cessors attempted to commit. The spirit of the American government was not re-volutionary. The American system of government differs from others in a more

rights of man as taught by the common authority of the sages of the past in con-nection with the principles of political Luther had no such grounds to stand upon to justify his secession from the church of Christ. The church never did, and from the nature of the case never will, violate the constitutive laws of her government; because she is divine. It is absurd to suppose that Christ will go back upon his own work. Did the church refuse to abolish the abuses complained of The calling of the General Council of Trent, and its conscientious labors, as is witnessed to by its decrees de reformatine, are the sufficient answer. The church is the only organic body where reform is always in order, and, in the nature of things, separation never!

The reply of Simon Peter to our Lord may be appropriately and justly quoted in this connection. When Our Lord inquired of his apostles, "Will you also go away?" Simon Peter answered him: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." Separation from the Catholic Church was presented." from the Catholic Church means, logically and practically, no church. No church means no Christianity. No Christianity among intelligent men, means no religion at all.

Separation from a political government is one thing; separation from the church of God is quite and altogether another thing. For men are competent to form a political government, but to make the church, which is the organic issue from that bond of union of men with God which makes them children of God—that illusions, of Martin Luther's imagination do. The separation of the colonies from the only begotten Son of God alone can do. The separation of the colonies from England has no parity of rea not the remotest analogy with the Protestant position towards the Catholic Church. The religious revolution of the sixteenth century was both wrong in principle and wrong in its procedure It was the greatwrong in its procedure It was the greatest of blunders, and, like all heresies, is rapidly terminating in self-extinction.
There has been no movement whatever which has started in the spirit of Protestantism that has not ended in ruin.

It is a misapprehension common among Protestants to suppose that Catholics, in refusing the appeal of Martin Luther at the Diet of Worms, condemn the use of reason or individual judgment, or what-ever one pleases to call that personal act which involves the exercise of man's intellect and free-will. The truth is, personal judgment flows from what constitutes man a rational being, and there is no power under heaven that can alienate personal judgment from man, nor can man, if he would, disappropriate it. The cause of all the trouble at the Diet of Worms was not that of personal judgment. for neither party put that in question. The point in dispute was the right application of personal judgment. Catholics cation of personal judgment. Catholics maintained, and always have and always will maintain, that a divine revelation necessitates a divine interpreter. Catho-lics resisted, and always will resist, on the ground of its incompetency, a human authority applied to the interpretation of the contents of a divinely-revealed religion. They consider such an authority whether of the individual or of the state in religious matters, as an intrusion. Catholics insist without swerving upon

believing in religion-none but God!

Let us not be misapprehended on this delicate and most important point. The application of reason to the interpretation of the contents of a divine revelation is one thing. The application of reason to the evidence that God has made a revelation is quite another matter. The use of reason in the first supposition reduces the truths of divine revelation to the truths of reason, and this is rationalism authority of Christ's church; hence the encouragement that it everywhere bestows upon apostates, such as Achilli, a Gavazzi, or a Loyson. All heresies receive a welcome from its partisan, and every heresiarch finds an asylum in its beauth. It often abets fresh divisions and the structure of reason, and this is rationalism pure. The other use of reason, to investigate and make one's self certain that God has made a revelation, is of obligation and consistent with Christianity, which proclaims both the truths of reason, but here letter the revealed truths to be an application of the control of the con

beyond the grasp of reason upon the veracity of hls Creator.

TO BE CONTINUED.

# INSTRUCTIVE UTTERANCES OF PROTESTANT MINISTERS ON

Freeman's Journal

Freeman's Journal.

"Luther," said Rev. W. H. Murray in a sermon on Sunday, Oct. 7th, "widened the lines of absolute divorce," "Zwingli added cruelty and plotting against the life of a consort, Calvin held that desertion for one year was a valid ground." Having added this tribute to the Reformers, he went on to say that divorce should be made so casy and cheap as to be brought within the reach of the poorest. "Free divorces" is the motto of the wandering "minister" surnamed Adirondack, and the "Free Lovers" he represents, for divorce, as advocated by him, is only thinly disguised "Free Love."

Mr. Talmage, who preaches in the Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, would like to undo the work of the Reformers by putting it on the shoulders of a "great political party." Mr. Talmage's views are the opposite of Mr. Murray's:

"We want some great political party to declare that it will extirpate this great heresy of the American continent, and it is strange to me that so many people are under the delusion that this can be put aside by moral sussion. We want some President of the United States to come in on this anti-Mormon platform and ask for a military appropriation and then send General Phil Sheridan down, heading his

a military appropriation and then send General Phil Sheridan down, heading his horse westward, and in one year Mor-monism will be extirpated and national

monism will be extirpated and national decency vindicated. (Applause.)
"What you prohibit on a small scale you permit for the nation. Bigamy must be put down; polygamy may go free. Think of it. In the year 1878, in the State of Maine, there were 400 cases of divorce; in Massachusetts, 600; in Constitution of the state of Maine, there were 400 cases of divorce; in Massachusetts, 600; in Constitution of the state of Maine, there were 400 cases of divorce; in Massachusetts, 600; in Constitution of the state of necticut, 400: in all New England in that year, 2,113; in the County of Cook, Illinois, 800. See the advertisements in the newspapers: 'Divorces legally and quietly (laughter)-pay in instalments.

(Renewed laughter.)
"Looser and looser ideas prevail, until
the idea of divorce enters into and forms part of the marriage ceremony. We promise to be true to each other until death shall part us,' and then add softly,

'perhaps.'
"All over the country marriage is fun. The divorce laws should be made more stringent instead of more lax, and people have to stand it. (Laughter.) But there will be no tone to this subject unless this nation shall slough off this Mormonistic

The persecution in Annam, which took place between the year 1825 and 1841, with intervals of comparative repose, fell most heavily on the noble Missionary Priests sent from the College of Foreign Missions in Paris, and on the native Priests. God seemed to will that, before the converts among the laity at large should be tried by the fiery trial, they should have the example of the devotion and courage of their "Fathers" before their eyes. It was right that the good shepherds should have an opportunity of laying down their lives for the sheep, before the sheep and lambs should as a body be called on to follow their steps and die for

of Antoine Dich and Michael Mi was given in the last number. Let us return one year, and take another instance of the martyrdom of another European Mission-ary Priest in that country—the very country, where now we hear of fighting going on for (we fear) a far less holy

1—Ven. Father Cornay is providentially detained in the Land of Martyrs. Charles John Cornay, born at Loudun, in the Diocese of Poitiers, in France, on March 11th, 1809, entered the College of March 11th, 1803, entered the College of Foreign Missions as Subdeacon in 1827, and sailed for China in 1832. He went to Tong King hoping to reach his Bishop in China through that country, but God so ordained it, that it was impossible for him to do so. Consequently he remained in this country of martyrs, and received the Priesthood at the hands of one of the Bishops there. Mgr Hayard, on April 20 Bishops there, Mgr Havard, on April 20, 1834. Two years afterwards, on his own Bishop giving him the choice, he chose to remain definitely where he was, rather than go to China, God seeming to offer him the choice of a comparatively safe phere of labour, or of a martyr's crown.
—He is seized, and has a "beautiful" cangu

put on his neck.
On June 20th, 1837, he was hiding for the sake of the Christians in the village of Beau-no, when the soldiers were sent to search the place for Priests. M. Cornay was just about to offer ithe Holy Sacrifice when the news came. He hurried off at when the news came. He nurried off at once to a place where there were a quantity of thick bushes, a picture of which is given; and here he concealed himself as best he could. The Mayor of the village, a Christian, was cruelly beaten, and at last confessed that there was a European in the place. The soldiers then with long spears made a close examination of the bushy place, where they suspected that he would be concealed; and M. Cornay, finding them close to him, and that it was inevitable that they should discover him,

gave himself up.

This scene is shown in the picture. M. Cornay is evidently offering himself to God, to suffer for His sake and endure whatever He desired him to endure for the faith. The soldiers point him out to one another in joy at finding the object of their search. In a letter he tells us:—"They soon cut some bind-weed, with which they bound my arms behind my back. I offered myself to Jesus bound. Conducted before the Mandarin, I was decorated with a beautiful cangue."

Nothing much, however, was done on this day. Three spoonfuls of rice were given him to eat, and an old mat for him to sleep on, but the cangue prevented his would find some of the cold which actu-

to sleep on, but the cangue preventes as sleeping.

3—He is put into a Cage, as a Wild Beast.

The next day his cangue was removed and a temporary cage was made of bamboos, into which he was put: the journey commenced. A hundred soldiers preceded him, and as many followed; while he himself was carried as a prisoner in the himself was carried as a prisoner in the ecutioners, when on

middle by eight men.

He spenthis time, he tells us, in "praying, reading, singing, and speaking to the soldiers." The singing, however, is what was most noticed, and the soldiers listened

with pleasure.

At the end of one day's journey the

"After being chained, they unbound my arms, and I took possession of my new cage, which was firmly and carefully fastened up. It is square, and rests on four legs, about six inches high. Its length is about five feet, its breadth about four feet and its height the same. It is very fatiguing to be always sitting or lying in so confined a place. At night especially, I became very sore from the hardness of the wood; but I suffer, looking forward in the future.

He sings again.
On June 24th, 1837, the examinations and tortures began, in order to elicit from

him the confession of participation in a revolt (which he was falsely charged with just as our Lord was falsely charged with stringent instead of more lax, and people must learn that if they marry a brutal husband or get a fool for a wife they will be no tone to this subject unless this was also examined in his cage. On August 11th, he was taken out of

kissed it. He then received 65 blows with the rattan. When put back into his cage they told him to put out his foot. Supposing that it was to pinch it with pinchers, he did so, offering the suffering to Jesus Christ; but they suddenly put a cross under it. He at once protested that he did not mean to step on it, and they left him slone.

tion, which was drawn by a native (shall we say ?) artist; and which is preserved in the "Martyrs' Chamber" in the Foreign

his peace of mind and courage.

The fortress of Doai, out of which and round part of which the procession took place, is represented in the bottom left hand corner of the

When they arrived at the place he was taken out of his cage, which is seen in the picture; and his chains, which are also to seen lying on the ground, were taken off. The largest ring is the one which went round his neck; the other two were

riveted round his ankles.

The soldiers standing round in line represent the guard of 300 soldiers, who were posted round to keep back the peo-ple. In the two upper corners, and in the lower right hand corners are to be spectators, among whom were many Christians.

The man on horseback passing through The man on horseback passing inrough the lower line of soldiers, with a trumpet in his hand, is the presiding Mandarin, who gave the signal for the execution by blowing the trumpet.

The two officers, standing with their backs to the reader are the Officers of the Court reading out the sentence of death.

Court reading out the sentence of death. In the centre is a mat, provided by ome Christians on which the execution took place. It is supposed to be lying flat on the ground. Close to it at the further side is the board, on which the sentence of death was written; it stands upright, having been driven into the ground. If the reader will look back at the pictures of the instruments of torture in the first number on page 7, they will see similar notice boards

The picture represents the martyr just after his body was cut into pieces. By the merciful order of the presiding Man-darin, instead of first being quartered, as was ordered, his head was first cut off. This is seen in the hand of the executioner on the right, who puts the sword, still red with blood, to his lips. This is to increase, as he believes, his courage.

At his feet are the two feet, and the two arms (both right arms by a slip of the

artist's, not by nature,) of the martyr. Near them are his clothes, and a ham-mer, which was used for driving in the stakes, to which the martyr was bound by thongs—all of which are seen lying on the

ground.

And lastly, there is a little scull cap, which Ver. M. Cornay used to wear.

This is represented as lying close to the

stakes, some of his harr part showing dark stain purse, and part of hi In a piece of carpet,

DEATH-BID RESTITUTION.

A PENITENT EMBEZZLER ENRICHES THE HEIRS OF HIS VICTIM.

At the end of one day's journey the mandarin required a song. Not having eaten anything for two days and a half, he tried to excuse himself: but at length, he tells us, he sang some of the old hymns of his country, and then he obtained some food. The next day, before any food was given him, he had again to sing, and he chose some verses of a hymn to the Blessed Virgin.

A permanent cage was now made for him. He thus describes it, and the chains which were put upon him:—"The chain, which they put upon me, was triple. It was fastened to my neck by a large iron ring, and descended to my waist, where it was divided into two parts; these latter were fastened to my ankles by rings, which were riveted, so that there were no means of opening them, until the time of my death.

"After being chained, they unbound my and the contents." She curiously make the product of the contents. She curiously make the product of the contents. She curiously metalla and a long and broad sheet of paper. my death.

"After being chained, they unbound my arms, and I took possession of my new cage, which was firmly and carefully fastened up. It is square, and rests on four tened up. It is square, and rests on four tened up. It is square, and rests on four tened up. It is square, and rests on four tened up. It is square, and rests on four tened up. It is square, and rests on four the left hand of their she read in the left hand of the left hand of their she read in the left hand of the left han writing grew worse and ended in a long scrawl that the lady took to be the firm's name again. It was all hard to make out, very sore from the hardness of the wood; but I suffer, looking forward in the future to nothing but an increase in my sufferings. Such is the Will of God! His Will be done! As to my occupations, I recite my office; I meditate; and I abandon myself to the holy Will of God, praying Him to give me strength to confess His Holy Name before the infidels."

4.—How he was examined and tortured.

weird romance. Thirty years or more ago Mrs. Ashbrooke's father, Henry Deven, was the American Consul a Rio Janeilo, Blazil He had in his employ as confidential clerk or agent George W. he did not mean to step on it, and they left him alone.

After some more incidents and trials of the same character, he was condemned to death, and shortly afterwards led out to martyrdom.

5—The Shepherd lays down his life for the sheep.

We have a quaint picture of his execution, which was drawn by a native (shall we say I) artist; and which

Deven's death his faithless agent wandered restlessly over the earth. He wound up in Australia. He had gone into the diggings there and made a large fortune and lost it. He had after that become the owner of an extensive sheep ranch. He grewrich again rapidly, but lost heavily speculation. At last he went into trade. He made money more slowly now, but kept what he earned and put by thousands Age and privation and the wear

wandering, however, broke down his health. He had never married, and was almost friendless in a far-off land. He grew so weak and ill that he was forced against his own desire to enter a hospital. His nurse here was a Sister of Charity. She was an Englishwoman, who had travelled much upon her mission in other lands. She was the embodiment of cheerful meekness. She talked freely and hopefully with her white-haired patient of life on earth and the life beyond the grave. She seemed to him, the solicitors wrote, to be the only friend that he had ever known. He watched her wander in her black gown and wide white bonnet among the sick beds till his old eyes grew wear; He asked her what made her so cheerfu amid her wearisome tasks and she answered faith and hope. He added charity. She awakened in him thoughts of religion. At his own desire a clergyman was called to his bedside, after a time, and he was baptized into the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. In telling of his faults, the embezzlement of thirty

years ago found a place.

The priest told him that no forgiveness could be had for such a sin until he had made restitution so far as lay in his power. No matter how old the crime, the spiritual director said reparation must be done. If the man from whom the money had been taken were dead bis children, if living were, as his natural heirs, entitled to the money. The penitent, full of zeal, said that he would do everything required. He had a deed of trust drawn up dividing \$75,000 among the children of the man whom he had wronged. Two men during his life had learned of the embezzlement, but had never spoken. He required, as a condition precedent to the payment of the money under the trust, that the fact of the restitution be published, so that he might stand confessed before the world This is represented as lying close to the and his memory be cleared before these mead.

If any of our readers should ever go to

carrying out his wishes wrote to Mrs.

Ashbrooke.

"Indeed," said Mrs. Ashbrooke at the Girard House last night. "I was surprised when I received that strange letter. My mother, I know, had corresponded with Mr Anderson after he left Brazil, though the head kept track of us in that way, and oubt, though the correspondence dropped long ago. There were only three children altogether, my two sisters and

conjugation altogether, my two sisters and mixes!, and Mr. Anderson had known the others personally. But he wished to do justice among us all. Mr. Anderson's will, I learn, has been placed on file in Melbourne. I should not speak of the matter at all, except that it seems to have been his wish. But be kind to his members to be the state of the seems to have been his wish. ory. Do not say more than is necessary.

Poor man, how thorough must his conversion have been; how strong his faith to lend him the courage to do these noble

things!"
"What becomes of his fortune beyond
that which he has left to you and your

"Beyond that? There was no more. He gave up everything for justice's sake.

### A RINGING SPEECH FROM JUSTIN McCARTHY, M. P.

A great National demonstration was made in the city of Longford, on Sunday, Oct. 14, at which Justin McCarthy, the amous novelist and historian, and Mr. M. Healy, delivered addresses.

The following resolution was pro-Posed:—
That we declare that nothing short of

that we declare that nothing short of the restoration of their legislative inde-pendence will satisfy the people of Ire-land, and that we shall support the earn-est efforts of Mr. Parnell and his devoted followers to attain this object.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, who was re-

\$25,000, and so, too, has each of my two sisters."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mr. Ashbrooke, a manufacturer of wall paper, and for several years associated with Howell & Bourke. "Why are you so pale?"

"Because I seem to have received it out of the grave."

The story that the letter told was a mid-average. Thirty years or more indeed to the property of the property of the grave."

The story that the letter told was a mid-average. Thirty years or more the grave well, and the Irish party said: Government said they had put their foot down very well, and the Irish party said: "You must take your foot up again." (cheers). Mr. Gladstone looked sternly at them, and sat his face like a flint against them. Lord Hartington kept his face against them, Sir William Harcourt (groans) drew up his full height, and seawled at them and declared that the nation shall slough off this Mormonistic heresy; and burn out with the caustic of gunpowder this cancer which has been so long eating at its vitals."

INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF MISSIONARIES AND THEIR CONVERTS.

THE REV. M. CORNAY, MARTYR. A. D.

1837.

On August 11th, he was taken out of his cage he sang long eating at its vitals."

On August 12th, he was taken out of his cage he sang date of the cause he sang the same than. When put back into the cage he sang the Salve Regina.

On August 29th, when his wounds were partly healed, they tried to force him to trample on the cross, but he raised it and kissed it. He then received 65 blows with the rattan. When put back into his cage they told him to put out his foot. Supposing that it was to pinch it with pinchers, he did so, offering the suffering to Jesus Christ; but they suddenly put a long that they compelled the caustic of his cage and cruelly mangled by the rattan. When put back into the cage he sang date of some in Pennsylation, Agains them. Lord Hartington Rept his face against them, Sir William Harcourt (groans) drew up his full height, and durified to South America.

Mr. Deven had been born in Pennsylation, and drifted to South America.

Two daughters were born to him there. Be for the one who afterward about them. They, however, soon showed the light on shipboard. Mrs.

Deven had been born in Pennsylation, and drifted to South America.

Mr. Deven had been born in Pennsylation, and drifted to South America.

Two daughters were born to him there. Be for the one who afterward she can be the one who afterward she can be a confidential clerk or agent George W.

Adderson, who had been born in Pennsylation. America a large bar was a confidential clerk or agent George W.

Adderson, who had been born in Pennsylation. America a large bar was a confidential clerk or agent George W.

Adderson, who had been born in Pennsylation.

Broad adaptived a large bar was a confidential clerk or agent George we had declared that the soulded in the mattington Revenue and the sta

sult. The estate was sold out and the matter forgotten.

Mrs. Ashbrooke heard of it in childhood, but it left her mind years ago. She heard no more of it until the letter from Australia came. The letter recailed it all and cleared up the mystery. The lawyers wrote that they had been the solitor.

Seven had a covernment to pass the Laborers' Act, the Fisheries Act, and the Tramways Act, as amended by them. The resolution they had asked him to second declared with any system short of national self-government. That declaration he endorsed with all the earnestness and force he could give to his words, and because of the solitors of th should have an opportunity of laying down their lives for the sheep, before the sheep and lambs should as a body be called on to follow their steps and die for the faith.

In order, however, to have an example of the faithfulness unto death of the few Christian lay natives who suffered at this time, an account of the torture and death of Antoine Dieh and Mishael Missonary College of Paris.

The letter recalled it all and trails came. The letter recalled it all and the mystery. The lawyers warn English statesmen and he would swarn English statesmen and he only wished they would listen to George W. Anderson, who had died in March of this year in a hospital at Melbourne. He had confessed when dying some prayers from a book to the great astonishment of the pagans, who admired to him by Consul Deven. After Mr.

The letter recalled it all and trails came. The letter recalled it all and trails came. The letter recalled it all and warn English statesmen and he would warn English statesmen and he only wished they would listen to George W. Anderson, who had died in March of this year in a hospital at Melbourne. He had confessed when dying some prayers from a book to the great that he had embezzled \$42,000 intrusted to him warn English statesmen and he only wished they would listen to George W. Anderson, who had died in March of this year in a hospital at Melbourne. He had confessed when dying some prayers from a book to the great that he had embezzled \$42,000 intrusted to him warn English statesmen and he only wished they would sliten to wrote that they had been the solicitors of George W. Anderson, who had died in March of this year in a hospital at Melbourne. He had confessed when dying some prayers from a book to the great the following had a march of the pagans, who admired the pagans, who admired the pagans and he only wished they would sliten tion to govern itself (cheers). intended to do in Parliament if the peo-ple of Longford would support them (cheers)—was to show the English people Ireland cannot be governed that by English rule. They would turn against the English people the weapons of their own constitu-tional system, and use them for their dis-comfiture and for their own strength. combure and for their own strength.
They would show them that although the
English people might encamp in Ireland
they could not govern it (cheers); that
although they might build fortresses here and send troops to the country, quarter their cavalry, and station their police—for they were English police—they could not get at the heart and sympathy of Ireland and could not govern the Irish people. That was his faith and theirs, and for that the Irish party now in Parliament—the first really independent Irish party in his time, at least—would strive with all their might and effort (cheers). They must not believe any stories about disunion in the Irish party—these were stories invented constantly by their enemies in the English press and in some of the Irish newspapers.
The sun that rises every day brings light and heat and reports of breakings up in the Irish party. That they would never see; it was loyal to its leader, Mr. C. S. Parit was loyal to its leader, Mr. C. S. Par-nell, and Mr. Parnell was loyal to his principles, his party, and his country (cheers). If it were in the power of man tt accomplish anything the Irish party, aided by the Irish people, would accom-plish national self-government for this country, that ought to be prosperous, that could be prosperous, but that was depressed and unhappy because of the rule of a foreign Government and a foreign people (loud cheers). The resolution was unani-mously adopted.

Sept. 14th, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co., TORONTO I have been sick for the past six years, suffering from dyspepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters, and they have done wonders for me. I am well and able to work, and eat and sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bitters. Simon Robbins.

Geo. Dodge, Sr., a well-known citizen of Emporium, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods, so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, he was able to go to work next day.

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NOV.

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and his reader "The monks On Fridays - Hence came lecture, put b teristic appea the making of special function was the senting the valley, washeys? Was their venture see. We now and deep-furr spread in fair "laid in their tain stream ? covered with s and, recognizi discerned and valley monks. And so it These monks

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1883.

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M JUSTIN

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athy of Ireland e Irish people. irs, and for that arliament—the ish party in his e with all their They must not tories invented in the stories invented in the English rish newspapers. ay brings light akings up in the ould never see; Mr. C. S. Paras loyal to his d his country power of man the Irish party, would accomprosperous, that he rule of a forforeign people

pt. 14th, 1880.

e past six years, ia and general three bottles of ve done wonders ble to work, and not say too much imon Robbins. ll-known citizen t one of his men ing in the woods, kle that he could ter one or two

Telling the Beads. BY MARCELLA A. FITZGERALD.

Over the hands that are shining
With the brightest of jewels aglow—
Hands where tol's stains never rested,
To sully their tinting of snow—
Bead after bead dropped downward
Dear pearls for the casket of Heaven;
Prayers breathed for joys in the future,
Thanks breathed for favors God-; iven,
"Ave Maria

Over the hands that are hardened And rough with the toiling of years—Hands that have done a stout battle With hunger, and heart-aches and fears—Bead after bead dropped downward Breathe prayers full of hope and trust, From hearts that through bitter temptation Strove to tread in the path of the just.

"Ave Maria,"

Over the hands of the statesman,
Grown weary with guiding pen—
To the framing of laws and commandments
For the guidance and bettering of men—
Bead after bead dropping downward,
Full freighted with pleadings for light,
Till the whole world shall revel in beauty
That is born of the ruling of right.
"Ave Maria."

Over the hands of the beggar,
As he crouches alone by the way—
Drawing his rags closer round him,
Teaching his sad heart to pray—
Bead after bead dropping downward,
His weary voice broken with sighs,
Claims he the aid of his Mother,
The merciful Queen of the skies.
"Ave Maria."

Over the hands of the hermit,
Shut away from earth's turmoil and jar—
When the light of the day has departed,
And brightly shines eve's sliver star—
Bead after bead dropped downward,
[Fell each a sweet prayer for the world,
In the hour of its sorest temptation,
'Neath the banner of darkness unfurled,
'Ave Maria."

With love in her heart for the Saviour,
With peace in each line of her face,
The nun, in her humble attire,
Bends low to "Our Lady of Grace."
And the beads from her white fingers dropping

ping

seem to me bright jewels of worth,

As the pure bride of Heaven kneels pleading

For the fallen and outcasts of earth.

"Ave Maria,"

O Mother of God, who has given
Thy children this chaplet so fair,
Take thou each and all of the pleaders
Close under thy sheltering care;
May each tead that is told in thy honor
Shine fair in the records of love,
And win for thy servants sweet guerdon,
A home in the mansions above.
"Ave Maria."

# RUSKIN ON ST. BENEDICT. The Protestant Prose Poet and the Catholic Saint.

Mr. Ruskin's lecture, as given in the London Art Journal, began with a refer-ence to the early life of the lecturer, and a statement of the main influences under which he made a statement of the main influences under which he made acquaintance with the abbeys of England. These two influences were, first, that of his parents' teaching; and, secondly, that of Sir Walter Scott's novels. Both were of great value, but both in some degree mistaken. His parents were too well informed, indeed, to look without reverence on other forms of faith, but they were imbured with "the

However much "the more zealous members of the Scottish Church" may have imagined him partial to Catholicism, "the truth is that Scott always attributes the highest qualities to the sincere disci-ples of Presbyterian doctrine, while the crosier and the cowl become with him little more than the paraphernalia of the

see. We now look on the daisy-sprinkled and deep-furrowed fields of our country spread in fair order before us. Were they "laid in their sweet levels by the mountain stream?" No. Where many of them now lie, the ground was once covered with shingle or wet with marsh, and, recognizing this, it is well that we should remember how "the sagacity which discerned and the industry which rediscerned and the industry deemed the land" were found among the valley monks.

And so it was throughout Europe. These monks are distinct from the mountain hermits and other meditative breth-They were, as the world will one day admit.

"THE PUREST AND PROBABLY THE MOST VITAL ELEMENTS" of the Christian civilization of their time. The history of the Church shows this to be a fact. This history, now nearing the close of its twentieth century, falls broadly close of its twentieth century, falls broadly into great periods of five hundred years each. First, there are the fall of the Roman Empire and the establishments of the mystic saints, together with the theories and practices of ascetic monasticism. Rome dies in Inverse the Church grows are given to the faithful and to deposit the mystic saints, together with the theories and practices of ascetic monasticism. Rome dies in luxury; the Church grows ap in self-enforced hardship. In these years the Vulgate translation of the Bible is finished, and the doctrinal machinery is finished, and the doctrinal machinery that the control of the Apostles; the manufacture of these cakes of wax belongs, by a very ancient privilege, to the Cistercian of the Catholic Church is complete. Then comes the second period. The work of the Church begins. Her saints are no longer martyrs only, but workers; "people who by no means appear only to expire and to exist thenceforward only as pic-tures stuck full of hearts and arrows, but persons as busy, as obstinate, and as invitable as modern engineers and railway Mysticism changes to real action; fancy to fact; belief passes into

In the third five hundred years the energy of the Church is developed and its laws perfected; Gothic architecture is created and the lost art of Apelles revived. "Perfect laws of honest commerce," "a perfect scheme of Christian education, and the perfect victory of civil justice in Christian knighthood" are centralized on the Rialto, written on the walls of Flor-ence, and exemplified in the submission of their quarrel by the barons of Eng-

blessed—St. Benedict.

HE IS THE FIRST AND CHIEF OF THE WORK-ING SAINTS;

he begins his life by mending things; the repair of his nurse's corn-sieve, "only because she was so vexed about it," being the first and most famous miracle. And this story of him, explained away as it may be by "the vulgar Gibbonian theory of pious impostures," or by supposing the young Benedict "to have been neat with his fingers as some of our own boys are, though their virtue does not always show itself in the mending of things,"—this miracle, "make what you will of it," is when thrown into the river, caused the waters to subside. The miracle was witnessed by thousands of people, and is mentioned in the process of the Holy Pope's beatification. Sixtus V. ordered several Agnus Deis to be placed on the pinnacle of the Vatican obelisk as a protection against lightning and thunderbolts, which have ever respected this monolith, now looking an existence of over twenty tiself in the mending of things,"—this miracle, "make what you will of it," is still to be noted as a fact in the minds and

ought not only to be hermits, but also helpful members of society." And thus, in the words of Mr. Viollet le Duc, to whom Mr. Ruskin paid a splendid tribute of praise, "La regle de Saint Benoît est peut-etre le plus grand fait historique du moyenage —The rule of St. Benedict is, perhaps, the ook without reverence on other forms of faith, but they were inbued with "the strictest principles of Calvinism," and, "in common with most English people of their day, were suspicious of the monastic as distingui-hed from the clerical power." The novels of Scott, too, containing "a the order of St. Benedict is, pernaps, the greatest historic fact of the middle ages." Of the results of that rule there soon their day, were given visible and tangible signs. Before the opening of the eleventh century the order of St. Benedict had founded over fifteen thousand abbeys, and "up to common with most English people of their day, were suspicious of the monastic as distingui-hed from the clerical power."
The novels of Scott, too, containing "a series of realizations which are the best historical painting yet done in Europe,"
WERE OVER PROTESTANT IN THEIR REAL

TENDENCY.

TENDENCY. over fifteen thousand abbeys, and "up to the time of its division into the two

CLUNY AND CITEAUX,"
had provided the Church with seven thousand Bishops and four-and-twenty Popes. But this worker-saint had also a spiritual message. The extinction of paganism had, in one sense, preceded him, but "in the deeper sense nothing that ever once enters the human soul is afterwards extinct in it."

to be preached to myself than to preach to others—but there is one word that is true for the feeblest of us, and for all it should be enough: 'Let us labor joyfully while we have the light. The night cometh, but thou knowest not what shall be on the morrow.'"

# AGNUS DEIS.

The Ceremony of Blessing and Origin and History of the Custom. very ancient privilege, to the Cistercian monks, serving that Cestorian Basilica. Mgr. Sagrista was assisted in the function by the Prefect of Pontifical Ceremonies, by the other Masters of Ceremonies, and by Mgr. Pallami, vice-keeper of the Papal wardrobe, who is specially charged with the custody and distribution of the Agnus Deis, which he does every Saturday at midday, at his apartment, No. 18, Plazza Rusticucci. The above sacred function, according to the ancient custom of the Roman Church, was performed by the Sovereign Pontiffs in person in the first of their Pontificate, and repeated usually at each septennary of the same Pontificate. Yesterday afternoon the above-mentioned Palatine Prelates repaired again to the Monastery Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, and, in company with the Abbot-General and members of the community, proceeded to the grand hall, to terminate the ceremony of

have ever respected this monolith, now boasting an existence of over twenty centuries. We are told that Innocent an influence on the lives of all subsequent Benedictines.

Before his time the Christians had talked and quarreled and suffered, but they had, so far, neither mended, nor produced, nor shown the way to anything.

"They had gone mad in great numbers; had lived on blackberries and scratched themselves virulently with the thorns of them; had let their hair and nails grow long; had worn unbecoming old rags and mats; had been often very dirty, and almost always, as far as the people could judge. St. Benedict examines into all that, tries what advantage there may really be in it, and finally determines that

CHRISTIAN MEN with gold or silver the Agnus Dei itself. The silk covering of the sacred wax may, however, bear impressed thereon holy words or pious emblems. Those who presume to distribute sacrilegious imitations, either of Agnus Deis or of the relic dust of the martyrs, incur the like penalty. The "relic dust of the holy martyrs" are cakes of similar form to the Agnus Deis, made of wax, mixed with the dust gathered in the wax, mixed with the dust gathered in the tombs of the martyrs, in the catacombs; tombs of the martyrs, in the catacombs; they have not the purely white color of the Agnus Dei, and have no special form of blessing. They are also distributed by Mgr. Pellami.—Cor. London Tablet.

## MR. HEALY, M. P., CASTIGATES MR. ERRINGTON.

At the great Longford demonstration At the great Longford demonstration on Sunday, October 14th, Mr. Healy, M. P., gave a severe punishment in passing, to Mr. Errington, who was elected M. P. for Longford on the Home Rule platform, which he soon deserted. Mr. Healy said that they enjoyed the distinction of being represented in Parliament by one of the best and one of the worst members from all Ireland. One represented them faith. deeper sense nothing that ever once enters the numan soul is afterwards extinct in it."

It was been the final outcome and effect on the tone than the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the final outcome and effect in the paraphernalia of the theatre; and the final outcome and effect in the final they enjoyed the distinction of being bein and the state of health, they had the able, distinguished, and they are the paraphernalia of the parap Archbishop, from the nature of his two-crimes and outrages, upon whose heads did most of the blame lie? (cries of "Upon the landlords, the English Government and Buckshot.") He charged upon the men who had been false to Ireland in the rest was all all the rest with the rest was all the second to the selection of the topics on which they dwell. the past, and who were false to Ireland in the present—from the days of Keough and Sadlier to the days of William Shaw and George Errington—the direct and in-direct responsibility for the outrages that had unfortunately stained this land, for if the people could have ob-tained redress in constitutional ways by their grievances being represented to Par-liament, their rights could have been obtained and their wrongs remedied. He trusted there were a good many laborers listening to him (cheers), and a good many farmers also (cheers). He appealed to the farmers of Longford to give every assistfarmers of Longiora to give every assistance in their power to the working out of the Laborer's Act for the benefit of the tillers of the soil. Mr. Healy proceeded to show the cruelties practised daily on farmers under the Land Act. He enumerated several shocking cases. When he heard of the oppressions When he heard of the when he heard of the oppres-sions that were being practised upon them his heart warmed; but we lived under a constitution where they dare not say the thing they thought. He put it to Mr. Trevelyan and Lord Spencer, the head jailer and chief turnkey of Ireland, supposing their positions were reversed, and that it was he who stood in the Castle with a Crimes Act and cat-o'-nine tails, while it was Mr. Trevelyan who re-presented the Irish people, and that his heart was swollen with sacred anger against the oppressors of the people, would Mr. Trevelyan think it his duty to remain silent and watch the miseries of the people, or would be venture, in the sacred cause of truth and justice, to brave sacred cause of truth and Justice, to trave the man with the Crimes Act and the cat-o'-nine-tails. He, therefore, said that not only would there be no peace and security in this country while these outrages upon the people continued, but there ought to be no peace and no security (cheers). What right had a landlord to throw the people out on the roadside? What right people out on the roadside? What right had he to cut off their fuel, and, because they gave an honest vote, leave them to perish of cold in the winter. Were they not flesh and blood, with wives and children who required shelter from the winds

# CLERG

[From the London Tablet.]

At the present day, when the masses have their formed judgments on the character and influence of every one exercising authority or standing out in the world's eye, the compliment of an address is not so uncommon as ordinarily to need more than a bare record of the fact. There are, however, occasions when a spontaneous outburst of admiration and human sympathy deserves more than a passing mention, as, for instance, when it sums up a period of years and registers the estimate that has been formed by those best en-titled to speak of a time of trial and suf-foring

fering. THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMIN-

received on Monday last a number of addresses from the clergy, secular and regular, and from the theological seminary and the two principal colleges of the diocese. They were signed by all the priests, and they are remarkable for their simplicity and for the hearty emphasis with which they touch on those characteristics of the Cardinal's life which circumstances seemed to bring into special prominence before the mind of the clergy. The Church in England has been singularly blessed in having received from God as her chief pastors two men who have stood out before the world so exceptionally in their different works as the present Cardinal Archbishop and his predecessor. This is not the time to form an estimate of the work of either, still less to draw contrasts between two so highly gifted, who have rendered services so signal and important to the Catholic Church. But istics of the Cardinal's life which circumimportant to the Catholic Church. But this much may be noted, Cardinal Wiseman died comparatively young, at the age of sixty-three, having been Archbishop for fifteen years, whereas Cardinal Manning is now, as he remnded his clergy, nearer to eighty than seventy, and he has already been Archbishop eighteen years. Cardinal Wiseman spent the last years of his life on a cross of pain, which was not merely physical.

CARDINAL MANNING HAS NOT BEEN FREE important to the Catholic Church.

which they dwell.

NO MAN'S LIFE HAS BEEN MORE PUBLIC than that of the Cardinal Archbishop during the last eighteen years. By force of character, by manly straightforwardness, by knowledge of his fellow countrymen, by the gift of speech, and above all by his wide and tender sympathy with suffering and with the people, and by his labors in the public service, the Cardinal has fairly lifted the Catholic Church in the estimation of the English nation. His work has not been confined to what was directly religious and ecclesiastical; he was launched out into the sea of na-tional life, and has been found foremost in activity and intelligence in all those so cial, philanthropical, and moral questions which seemed to challenge his attention, or which attracted him through his sympathy for the people. His work in philosophical and literary societies,
HIS ADVOCACY OF IRELAND'S CLAIMS TO

JUSTICE, his exertions for the maintenance of the his exertions for the maintenance of the oath, for the sanctities of marriage, for temperance, for bettering the dwellings of the poor, for a cheap water supply for so far beyond all I deserve that I of the poor, for a cheap water supply for the people, down even to the detail of cabmen's shelters, with a number of other public questions too many to mention, have made every class of the population familiar with the Catholic religion, through the presence, intelligence, and charity of its chief representative in this country. this country. We do not speak of
WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR EDUCATION

in general. A single detail may be given. In 1868 there were 400 Catholic children in industrial and reformatory schools in the Diocese of Westminster; in 1883 the number has risen to 2,700. Over 9,000 cases have been provided for, according to the recently published report, during the last eighteen years, while the number of children in the parochial schools has risen from 11,342 in 1866, to 24,423 at the present time. We do not speak of his speeches, his sermons, three or four a week, and his published articles, pamphlets and books. These have been cichter.

THE CARDINAL IN CORRECTION WAS HARSH

that a gulf divided him from his clergy; that he lived in another region, and was felt only as a Deus ex machina. Such reports cannot have altogether escaped the of his own clergy, and while ports cannot have altogether escaped the eyes of his own clergy, and while they have been silent about them, treating them with becoming disregard, they have now taken a fitting opportunity to express a deep sense of their injustice. Their answer now comes in the spontaneous outburst of these aldresses. St. Edmund's College says that the occasion allows the expression of a facility which allows the expression of a feeling which they had "long wished to tell him of. It is our true appreciation of your undoub-You have been tender to us in our times of trial, always compassionate, and full of the Charitas Christi quae urget nos. You have shown to many in your flock a Christlike mercy and forbearance—most towards those whose waywardness has caused you keenest pain." From St. Charles' comes the grateful remembrance of twenty years of fatherly affection and watchfulness; from the Seminary come words of admiration and thankfulness, while the Provost, Canons, and clergy of the diocese, secular Canons, and clergy of the diocese, secular and regular, without a single exception: ay: "We have been especially edified and touched by the knowledge that, whereas you have held up to us the highest standard of priestly perfection, by the force of example, as well as by your repeated instructions in publications written with so much unction and wisdom in the midst of labor and anxieties, and ever midst of labor and anxieties, and even during sickness, you have been most paternal in your care for your clergy; forward to condone whatever might appear to need indulgence at your hands, they are the second or slow and unwilling to condemi

SUCH ADDRESSES AS THESE, signed by the whole clergy, and responded to in the terms which we print elsewhere, are public testimony to the filial and paternal mutual confidence and affection which bind together the chief pastor and priests of the Church of Westminster. They need no further comment, which would be out of place. Suffice it now to

be consoled and strengthened by an address from you, much more by so spontaneous an expression of your good will. It was only on Tuesday last that I heard of your intention. It came upon me unawares, and I will not conceal from you that I heard of it with joy, though for a while I

me, and such is the sense of the address you have placed in my hands. In this light I can accept it without limitation can only accept them as the outline of what I desired to be towards you all, and towards the flock committed to my charge. I can say with truth, that, from the day that I was commanded to bear this offi that I was commanded to bear this office among you, I have desired to have no aim nearer to my heart than to serve the Church of Westminster, and thereby the Church of England, and therein the Holy Sez. I have looked upon you, the pastors of my flock, as in the highest and most intimate sense my special charge. For your services all days and all hos. your services all days and all hours have been to me open and alike. I have desired to be, not a chief of the executive, though I could not divest myself of that responsibility, but the centre to which, not only in all works and efforts but in trials, sorrows, and anxieties, you would first turn with full confidence of finding sympathy and affection. I am thankful to know that in these long years this hope Aver's Sarsaparilla of their quarrel by the barons of England to

THE ARBITRAMENT OF ST. LOUIS.

Then, fourth and lastly, in these presently preceding and fast concluding five

Then, fourth and lastly, in these presently preceding and fast concluding five

Then, fourth and lastly, in these presently preceding and fast concluding five

Then, fourth and lastly, in these presently preceding and fast concluding five

Then, fourth and lastly, in these presently preceding and fast concluding five

Then, fourth and lastly, in these presently preceding and fast concluding five

Then, fourth and lastly, in these presently preceding and fast concluding five

The Arbitrament OF ST. Louis.

They were they not flesh and blood, with wives and children the engine always at work. It might be thought that one engrosses of work and trial desire has not yet been disappointed. It might be thought that one engrosses of heaven, as well as the landlord's wife by so ceaseless an activity, and engaged in a multiplicity of works which do not fall

education for our poor that no Catholic child in London can fail of Catholic teaching and training, except by the fault of its parents or its own. This great work has been done by the clergy charged with cure of souls.

cure of souls.

TO SPEAK OF YOUR PASTORAL ZEAL, as I have so often spoken in Synod, is needless, but I once more thank you from my heart. And this reminds mealso of the three distinct addresses I have before me, from St. Thomas's Seminary, and from St. Edmund's and St. Charles' Colleges. My Lords, Rev. Fathers, Superiors and Students,—I desire to thank you with all my heart. I have watched over your spiritual and intellectual growth, and over your steadily increasing welfare, with deep and constant care. St. Edmund's has kept its centenary, and has borne the fruit of a race of true and devoted priests. It has done in the south, in its proportion, what St. Cuthbort's. race of true and devoted priests. It has done in the south, in its proportion, what St. Cuthbert's Ushaw has done in the north. St. Thomas's and St. Charles's have been added to us in the last years;

horth. St. Thomas's and St. Charles's have been added to us in the last years; but they already possess a pure foundation, and have shown a sensible and growing maturity. They will, Il trust, BOTH MULTIPLY AND SANCHIFY THE PRIEST-HOOD of Westminster. Your affectionate words, added to those of the clergy, fill up for me consolation at parting from you. Tomorrow I propose to leave you, in obedience to the law which binds me to visit the shrine of the Apostles. When I am there, you will be before all others in my prayers. Nothing but a supreme command will hinder my being again with you before Christmas Day. In the meanwhile I commend myself and all my burdens to your prayers. your pravers.

your pages A MASS

A MASS

without remembering you all. And as years have run on, still more ardently I have desired your sacerdotal and pastoral perfection. For this, as long as I have life, I will more constantly pray, that the account you and I must give together to our Good Master at last may be with joy," our Good Master at last may be with joy." FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS I HAVE NEVER SAID

our Good Master at last may be with Joy.

To the above reply his Eminence added
a few affectionate spoken words; and after
he had given his blessing and the clergy
had affectionately taken leave of him, the assembly separated.

CARDINAL MANNING'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES.

The Cardinal Archbishop replied as follows to the addresses from his clergy:
"My Lords, Very Rev. Canons, and Rev. and dear Fathers:—The address which your great charity has made to me is, I will openly say, as grateful as it was unlooked for. I had been looking forward to the day of my setting out on my journey without a thought that I should cany wear a sprig of jasmine at their wed-ding in token that they bring a lucky dower to the man of their choice.

# Strange Scene in Westminster Abbey.

and I will not conceal from you that I heard of it with joy, though for a while I hesitated to accept the intention, not doubting your affection, but my own duty.

THERE CAN BE NO GREATER SORROW and disaster for any man, bearing the burden which is upon him, than to be in the midst of an alienated or a mistrustful the midst Saturday being the feast day of St. the most of an anemated or a misquistrat clergy. There can be no greater joy than when a Bishop is surrounded and supported by the affection and the confidence of his priests. Such is the gathering I see around on the part of the verger or other authorities of the abbey. In the evening the pilgrims and a large congregation besides attended special pontifical vespers with benediction at the Church of St. Edward, Buckingham Palace road, where the Catholic Gregorian Associatioa, by request of Cardinal Manning, attended and rendered the musical part of the service.

> If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricale your sys-tem against the scourge of all new coun-tries—ague, billious and intermittent

tem against the billious and intermittent tries—ague, billious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

LUDINGTON, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years that surpasses I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney com-plaints and many diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was to immediately allay the pain. I was Ayer's Sarsaparilla works directly and

Ayer's Sarsaparnia works directly and promptly, to purify and enrich the blood, improve the appetite, strengthen the nerves, and brace up the system. It is in the truest sense an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

# The Catholic Mecorb

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# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1883

PERSONAL.

His Lordship, the Bishop of London, celebrated, on the 10th inst., the sixteenth anniversary of his consecration. His Lordship had the satisfaction of receiving the hearty congratulations of his clergy, then assembled in the city.

WEXFORD.

The historic city of Wexford has many claims on the gratitude of the Irish race. In every movement looking to the amelioration of Ireland's unhappy condition, Wexford takes a place of honor. In the land agitation, both the city and county of Wexford gave all the assistance to the good cause which earnestness. enthusiasm and intelligence could lend. Since the organization of the National League there has been no diminution of patriotic energy and determination amongst the brave men of Wexford. It was Wexford, Ireland and Irishmen should remember, who gave Mr. T. M. Healy his first seat in Parliament, and it was Wexford, that for love of Ireland. parted from him when he wert forth to storm the citadel of oppression in the North.

At a late meeting of the men of Wexford, addressed by Messrs. Davitt, Healy and others, they pledged themselves anew to sustain the policy of Mr. Parnell. The first declared the confidence of Wexford men in the ability, honesty and determination of Mr. Parnell to win the long lost rights of the country and promises the Irish leader and his followers every measure of support. The second resolution voices the unanimous feelings of the Irish people. The resolution is brief, emphatic and unmistakably clear:

Resolved—That we adhere to our fixed opinion, that no legislation short of national freedom shall ever satisfy the Irish people.

The two following resolutions deal with the land question and may fairly be taken as an echo of the popular feeling on the subject:

Resolved—Whilst we wish to see the many-admitted defects of the Land Act of 1881 amended, we still hold that there can be no settlement of the land question until landlordism, root and branch, is abolished, and an occupying proprietary roots the people in the soil.

Resolved—While welcoming the Labour

res Act of 1883 as a step to better the sad condition of the hard toilers, still, from the deplorable state in which they are so gener-ally and wretchedly miserable in their present hovels, we declare the present act falls far short of the necessities of the

It will thus be seen that in the es timation of the Irish people neither the Land Act of 1881 nor the Labour ers Act of 1883 are looked upon as a final settlement of their agrarian grievances. Nothing, as we have often shown, can satisfy the just demands of the nation in this regard but the establishment of a peasant equitable system of franchise. proprietary, which implies of course the effacement of landlordism.

After dealing so effectually with the land question, the meeting resolved to adopt the programme of But the men of Wexford did something more than pass resolutions.

presence in their midst, his former constituents, in token of their appreciation of his services to his country, presented him with a purse of £600. In the address accompanying the of indemnifying the representatives of the people in Parliament:

The refusal, says the address, of the Parliament of England to attach an adequate salary to the functions of representatives, as is done throughout her own colonies, in Republican France, in free America, and even under all the Monarchical recimes of the Continent, must be regarded

representation confined within their own sects. The pretended virtue of the majority of the members of the House of Commons in refusing to pay themselves we look upon as hypocrisy, well knowing that in many other ways, whether by the class character they give to legislation for their own purposes the situations for their own purposes, the situations obtained for friends, the rewards and title obtained for friends, the rewards and titles won for themselves, and the social esteem the position entails, members of both the English parties largely profit by their election to the Legislature. So strongly do the aristocratic class feel the advantages which legislative position yields that they have craftily contrived the laws so as to exclude from Parliament the real representatives of the masses. Parliament after Parliament has, indeed, affected to reduce the franchise, with the pretence of enabling the body of the people to choose representatives in harmony with their own feelings and opinions; but in reality they have maintained barriers which far more effectually excludes the spokesmen of the democracy. These barriers are the enormous expenditure necessary to secure democracy. These barriers are the enormous expenditure necessary to secure election and the impossibility for any poor man to maintain himself during half the year in London, so as to adequately attend to the interests of those who have sent him to advocate their claims and to resist encroachment on their rights and liberties. Most of the so-called representatives of the specule drawn as they sentatives of the people, drawn as they are from either the territorial or the monied classes, were not merely out of sympathy with the aspirations of the bulk of their fellow-countrymen, but were frequently actively opposed to the attainment of their just rights.

The address then goes on to state Ireland has been the first to recognise he significance of this condition of affairs. and some of its constituencies have already tepped in to remedy the evil, so as to stepped in to femedy the evil, so as to prevent the representation of this country from being circumscribed within the limits of the wealthy or the territorial few. We hope at no distant day to see such a national system organised as will ensure to the people's representatives adequate resources for the independent discharge of duties, which, performed on behalf of a people struggling for liberty, cannot regarded as being less than sacred.

All patriotic Irishmen will heartily join in the hope so well expressed by the people of Wexford, that a national system may soon be organized to provide some measure of remuneration for the people's representatives. Meantime, Wexford has set the other constituencies a noble example of gratitude. Mr. Healy's services to his country cannot, indeed, be measured by gold. But no man can be expected to spend his time, his en. ergies, and his talents on behalf of a people without any compensation whatever. The men of Wexford are resolution adopted by the meeting not rich, but of their limited means they know how to give when a patriotic duty calls for any such sacrifice.

All honor to them, say we, for their substantial appreciation of Mr. Healy's services. This mark of honor done its late member adds another claim on the part of the renowned and illustrious borough of Wexford to Ireland's grateful remem-

probably introduce next session of Parliament a household suffrage bill, to apply to both town and country in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland alike, and that a bill for the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons will probably follow. The passage of any such measure

as the first will be gladly hailed by the people of Ireland as a necessary step in the direction of electoral reform. If, however, the proposed 1edistribution bill have for effect the diminution of Ireland's representation in Parliament, the government will deserve no credit for its proposed reforms. It is always Britain's course to give with one hand and take away with the other. What Ireland requires is not a decimation of her representation, but a fair and

DR. DOLLINGER.

A Berlin despatch is authority for the statement that Dr. Dollinger. the National League in its entirety, President of the Royal Academy, and pledged itself to carry it out. and leader of the Old Catholics, wrote that Old Catholics might take part in the festivities in honor of the Taking advantage of Mr. Healy's Luther centennary, but apart from religious grounds, and because Luther did so much for language, letters and education as to deserve the everlasting thanks of all Germans. How the mighty one hath presentation the people of Wexford fallen? Dollinger, the one-time in express themselves strongly in favor tellectual champion of Catholicism in Germany, proclaiming Luther deserving of the everlasting thanks of all Germans? If any man had prefall, how his breast would have swollen with indignation at the thought of his ever becoming the his matter, and I call upon them to put a scandal to a civilized country. I have now cleared my own conscience in this matter, and I call upon them to put a scandal to a civilized country. I have now cleared my own conscience in this matter, and I call upon them to put a scandal to a civilized country. I have now cleared my own conscience in this matter, and I call upon them to put a scandal to a civilized country. I have now cleared my own conscience in this dicted this to Dollinger before his

But to this has Dollinger, with all his intellectual power and splendid attainments, come. By becoming a faithfully, the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the country of the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the country,—I am, sir, yours faithfully, the country of the count fomentor of heresy he has sunk into the apologist of infamy.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Globe, in one of its issues of last week, contained a paragraph of general interest to the friends of Ireland in Canada:

It is reported, says our contemporary, that the Archbishop of Toronto has addressed to His Holiness the Pope, to the Cardi-nals, and to the Bishops of Ireland, a long letter on the loss of souls in America con-sequent on wholesale and impoverished

Than the venerable Archbishop of Toronto there is no man in this of serving the cause of Ireland and of promoting the real interests of Canada. The Archbishop's letter will be awaited with eagerness throughout the country.

THE HOLY FATHER AND IRELAND.

A despatch received last week from Rome conveyed intelligence that His Holiness the Pope is very decided in his opposition to the wholesale exportation of Irishmen favor of his policy. But the Whig from Ireland, and is very outspoken in his condemnation of the British Orange faction and will, of course, Government for permitting the allow Rossmore and his villainous Orangemen to commit outrages upon Roman Catholics.

The Holy Father has it certainly at heart that Ireland should remain Catholic. His every solicitude is directed to this end. The purpose Irish question, spoke in a categoriof Ireland's enemies is to rob that noble country of her Catholicity. At one time they seek to misrepresent the attitude of the Holy See in regard of Ireland, at another they examine.

2. We have never at any time accused that 2. We have never at any time accused country for the purpose of Protestantizing it. The Holy Father, knowing the special hostility which Ireland has incurred on account of her fidelity to Rome, could not but criminals to justice, to sustain the adminlook with anxiety and alarm on the efforts of his and Ireland's enemies, to deprive him of the allegiance of to deprive him of the allegance of that nation. The government of the fallegance of that nation. The government of the fallegance of that nation. The government of the allegance of that nation. The government of the murderous policy of a part of Mr. Parnell's following; the burnings, assasinations, explosions, mainings, and other evidences of a very strong, well-organized and well-provided faction. And we have condemned in the severation of the numinon of Upper and Lower Canada, brought about in 1841, was carried into effect for the purpose of crushing out the French Canadian terest taken in the elections held in the numinon of Upper and Lower Canada, brought about in 1841, was carried into effect for the purpose of reushing out the French Canadian terest taken in the elections held in the severation of Lower Canada. It signally failed of its purpose, for that the neighboring republic on Tuesday of last week. Elections were held in the severation of the muring, assassinations, explosions, mainings, assassinations, explosions, mainings, and other evidences of a very strong. The Pope of Rome has done the like. The Pope of Rome has done the like. The bishops of Ireland have done the like. The Pontiff of his faithful Irish.

ORANGE FURY.

We have now before us the full text of Lord Rossmore's famous appeal to the British public in justification of Orange savagery in Ulster. We give this appeal in full as one of the most remarkable documents that even Orange frenzy and bad faith could devise:

"As Grand Master of the Orangemen of the county Monaghan, I consider it my duty to call the attention of the people of England to the very serious state of affairs which at present prevails in the province of Ulster.

"I have the very best opportunity of knowing that the good temper and re-markable self-restraint which the Orange body have, up to this, exhibited, cannot be reckoned upon in the future.

"It has not been without some impatience that they have submitted to the control of their leaders so far; and at the Rosslea meeting on Tuesday last the throwing of a few stones at the rear of our procession made it most difficult for myself, and others who were with me, to prevent the storming of the hill on which the Parnellite meeting was being held. But for strenuous efforts it would have been carried at a run in spite of the presence of the military and police, and the consequences would have been simply

frightful.

"As the head of the Orange organization in this county, an organization which includes none but loyal men amongst its members, I would ask how long the Government will allow this terrible state of things to continue? Must we wait until blood has been shed, and civil war has broken out, before an end is put to meetings which stir the blood of Ulstermen, and which, whatever the pretence may be, are simply disloyal from

beginning to end?
"If the Parnellite party were not certain of police protection, they would not dare to hold a single meeting within the bounds of our loyal province. I appeal to the spirit of Englishmen to consider

"Rossmore,
"Grand Master of the L. O. I., Co.
Monaghan. Rossmore Park, Monaghan, October, 1883."

Lord Rossmore speaks of the good temper and remarkable self-restraint of a body that has never in its whole history allowed any opportunity whatever to pass without a display of savagery and brutality. The right of public meeting is one of the most sacred under the constitution to which Orangemen profess to be so Times delivered itself, some time very loyal. Yet with all their loyalty to that constitution, they strive by violence to preyent their fellowsubjects from using this right. Their

which gave him life.

The Freeman's Journal very per tinently remarks that if Mr. Parnell permitted himself to compose such a letter as Lord Rossmore, its publication would in all probability be followed by an immediate prosecution and the suppression of all meetings in government is evidently afraid of coad jutors to go unwhipt of justice.

THE MAIL ON IRELAND.

The Mail, lately dealing with the cal strain, as follows:

1. We have no doubt at all that the party led by Mr. Parnell, is, in fact, a minority of the Irish people. Any evi-dence that it is not so we will be glad to

the Parnellites, as a body, of being accom-plices in murder. But we have no recollection of any very practical or patriotic attempts being made by the Parnellites to condemn the murderous faction in alli-

any?
3. We have condemned in the sever the like. The bishops of America hav been just as severe. Mr. Parnell's fol-lowers are, in a very great number, probably the greatest number, under the ban of their Church for contributing to funds destined for disturbing, and, therefore, criminal, purposes. The Mail, in condemn-ing the parties in question, has erred in pretty good company—much better com pany than the Grit party can supply.

The Mail has no doubt that the party led by Mr. Parnell is a minority of the Irish people. The Mail, then, is the only one that is in doubt on the subject, for all men who pretend to know anything of Ireland know that were a general election in Britain ordered to-morrow, Mr. Parnell would carry from eighty to ninety of the hundred and three Irish scats. Monaghan, Siigo and Wexford, important constituencies in three different Irish provinces, have, within a brief period, all pronounced in favor of his policy.

We beg to inform the Mail that there is no murderous faction whatever in alliance with Mr. Parnell. It is not Mr. Parnell's business, but that of the government, to bring criminals to justice. The only murderous faction in Ireland is the Orange party, for which the Mail entertains certain predilections.

The Mail condemned, so it assures us, the illegal and disturbing mode of proceeding adopted by the Parnellite party, and, of course, because the Mail did so, the Pope had to do it, and the bishops of Ireland, as well even as those of America, had to fall into line. Will the Mail point | will not, we venture to predict, be succeeded, much to the displeasure of out in what regard Mr. Parnell's mode of procedure is illegal or disturbing? And when and where the perate efforts have been made by the Pope or any bishop of Ireland or enemies of Ireland to magnify isolated America so condemned it? And cases of crime in that country into a majority in the state legislature. again by what authority he declares disregard on the part of the whole Minnesota and Nebraska went re-"a very great number, or probably population of all law and order. Publican, and, of course, Maryland the greatest number," of Mr. Parnell's Deplorable crimes have, indeed, been and Mississippi, democratic, all by

that ninety-nine out of every hundred Irish Catholics in Canada are heartily in accord with the policy of Mr. Parnell? Yet this is the casemuch, say we, to the credit of our countrymen in Canada.

HOME RULE.

In discussing the question of Irish home government, the Winnipeg ago, of the most inconsequential views we have ever yet seen expressed on the subject:

"Irish Parliament on College Gre-Toronto there is no man in this country better qualified to speak on the whole question of Irish emigration. We trust, therefore, that the report of his having written the letter referred to by the Globe is well founded. His Grace is not only a great churchman but a devoted patriot. He has never lost an opportunity during his whole episcopate of serving the cause of Ireland and services and the subjects from using this right. Their says the Times, "would be hostile to the Imperial body. Even in Canada we are experiencing the difficulties of the Federal system. Mr. Mowat is doing his best to embarrass Sir John Macdonald. In Ireland, a collision between the Irish Parliament on College Green," says the Times, "would be hostile to the Imperial body. Even in Canada we are experiencing the difficulties of the Federal system. Mr. Mowat is doing his best to embarrass Sir John Macdonald. In Ireland, a collision between the Irish Parliament on College Green," says the Times, "would be hostile to the Imperial body. Even in Canada we are experiencing the difficulties of the Federal system. Mr. Mowat is doing his best to embarrass Sir John Macdonald. In Ireland, a collision between the Irish Parliament on College Green," says the Times, "would be hostile to the Imperial body. Even in Canada we are experiencing the difficulties of the Federal system. Mr. Mowat is doing his best to embarrass Sir John Macdonald. In Ireland, a collision between the Irish Parliament on College Green," and the Imperial body. Even in Canada we are supported by the world at large for its form using this right. Their limes, "would be inverted by the more approached by the world at large for its form using this right. The including the canada we are supported by the world at large for its form using the canada we are limes, "would be inverted by the more approache terrible crimes. The Orangeman cannot be thought of without contempt or commiseration. He has no country to love, for he hates that which gave him life.

Gladstone have? And what would become of Ulster? The union of Upper and Lower Canada resulted in heart-burning and strife; and beyond question Ulster and Leinster, governed by Munster and Connaught, would begin agitating for repeal the day the deed was signed." How a journal so ably edited

could fall into such an utterly absurd and untenable conception of the Irish question is to us passing strange. The Federal system is not, it is true, in its working without its difficulties and embarrassments. But, judging by results, it must be the diocese of Toronto, and to serve admitted the Federal system has by his varied talents and vast attainsuperinduced by legislative union. Our esteemed city contemporary, the Advertiser, dealing with the position taken by the Times on the subject of Home Rome in Ireland, places on record opinions that cannot be contraverted:

"We entirely dissent," says the Advertiser, "from the views expressed in the Times. We believe the effect would be the very opposite of what the Times pre-dicts. The Times is unfortunate in alluding to the union between Upper and ower Canada. That was not a Federal but a legislative union. It was just such a union as that existing at the present e between Great Britain and Ireland, a kind of union that has always produced dissatisfaction wherever it has been tried. A legislative union here gave to the peo-ple of Lower Canada an opportunity of uniting with the minority of this Pro-vince, and carrying on its local affairs, in a manner contrary to its wishes. Now, this is precisely what has been done in Ireland under the existing union."

tive union of Great Britain and Ireland was conceived and carried into effect for the purpose of denationalizing Ireland. It has also failed of effect, and the Irish people will not, as they cannot, be content, with anything short of a concession of their right of self-government. The predictions of the Times as to the incapability of the Irish to govern themselves are simply baseless. "It is absurd," states the Advertiser, "to

say that the Irish people will fight over their domestic and local questions. The difference between them is immeasurably less than between the English and French
population of Quebec, and no difficulty is
found there in carrying on local selfgovernment. It is true, in a local Parliament at Dublin, in which the Irish nation was fairly represented, the minority would no longer have the power of tramp-ling upon the majority, but it does not follow that the majority would avail themselves of their strength in order to take revenge. It is as cowardly as it is cruel to perpetuate an unjust and oppressive system from fear of retaliation. Let the experiment be tried; let the responsiof local self-government be mitted to the keeping of the Irish nation, and there would be no longer invincible societies. The occupation of conspirators would be at an end; foreign adventurers could not persuade the people that justice was not administered in the tribunals which they themselves had created. A feeling of confidence would supersede one of distrust, and meetings for industrial improvement would take the place of assemblies called together to discuss public grievances. Oppressors always complain that the people don't trust the Govern-ment, and make their complaint the basis for fresh agitation.'

Give the Irish Home Rule and there bring about his defeat. They have anywhere found a more orderly, contented and prosperous people. Des-

committed in Ireland. They have been, however, but few in number and not chargeable in any sense to the mass of the reople. The Irish as a nation are, to say the very least, as solicitous for internal security and peace as any people in the world. To the close observer of the situation in Ireland the wonder must be that there is so very little crime in the presence of such great provocation.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch will,

on the 20th inst., celebrate the twenty-fourth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. His Grace was consecrated on the 20th November, 1859, Bishop of Aechinas, i. p. i., and coadjutor of Toronto, to which latter See he succeeded in June, 1860. In 1870 Toronto became an Archiepiscopal See, with the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch as its first titular. The ecclesiastical Province of Toronto comprises, as our readers know, the sees of Toronto, Kingston, Peterboro and London. It were impossible here to enumerate the good works initiated and carried through to success by the Archbishop of Toronto. We may say, however, that His Grace has rendered such great and distinguished services to religion that his name must ever be associated with the progress of Catholicism in Canada. We wish him many long and happy years to rule over been unattended by the grave evils ments the cause of religion in this new and growing country.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

We trust that another session of Parliament will not be permitted to pass by without a reduction of letter postage to two cents and the total abolition of postage on newspapers. Our Post Office department must keep abreast with the times. Thus far its usefulness has been impaired by the intermeddling of men incapable of managing their own little business, to say nothing of their utter incapacity to conduct the business of the public. We have some of these individuals in our eye, but hope the minister may wipe them out of position before we do any advertising on their behalf

power in the country. The Legisla- lowing are the states wherein polling took place, and the purposes for which the elections were held:

Connecticut-One-half its senate and its full House of Representatives.

Maryland—Governor and two other State officers and Legislature. Massachusetts—Governor State officers and Legislature.

Minnesota-Governor and other State officers.
Mississippi—Its Legislature.

Nebraska—Justice of its Supreme Court and Regents of the State University. New Jersey—Governor, part of its Senate, and its full House of Representa-

New York—Secretary of State, Comtroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Engineer, and Surveyor, and both branches of the Legislature, and a proposition to abolish contract labor from the State

prisons.
Pennsylvania—Auditor-General and State Treasurer.
Virginia—Part of its Senate and its full Assembly.

The greatest interest was taken in the contest in Massachusetts, where Gen. Butler was a candidate for reelection as governor. The General had made his gubernatorial term one of the most stirring in the history of the state. Abuses he dealt with in a spirit of true statesmanlike vigormuch, of course, to the disgust of certain of the hangers on of the old republican regime. This vigorous course of Gen. Butler made for him, as may be supposed, many determined enemies. The whole republican party throughout the state resolved to spare no effort whatever to the best classes of citizens in the old "Bay State." In New York the republicans made great gains on last year's voting, and have secured a decisive majorities. and New Jersey the usual, close, with a former for the repul latter for the demo vania kept its allegi anism and Virginia rid herself of the Mahone.

The republicant whole, reason to fe the result of the places in greater do next Presidential co ler is now altogethe as far as the de cerned.

AN EXTRAORD

A friend calls o late article in the published in that the 3rd inst. The to the oath taken eral of Canada, an ant Governors of accession to office "The French-Can

remembered that the in the new Governo son, as we suppose, sive to their faith. T Bishops of this coun a decision will be by Le Canadien that had never befor examine into the other day. That puta prestation d erneur-General a at coup plus l'attention fait, c'est problemen puis la confederation serment est examin

niers mots sont con Et je declare qu aucune personne, potentat, n'a ou ne diction, aucun pour preeminence ou au spirituelle, dans l C'est, ni plus ni serment adoptee pase se separa de l' Eg

We wonder if th those having deali Cash Boxes, will fin of the French Ca their opinion, is a their religion in as statute book, almo that the oath is Canadian member ernment on the su No Catholie take any such o

believe, though prehended the in this regard, any Catholic Governor in at Canada. The Canadien, mea a denial of the als of the Sove is no necessity be taken even very fact of its The oath in t barbarism at should be fort

Mr. John W

House of Co ings. Mr. V minent as an fact, no other unless it be ance, and no Addressing recently hel White is re very harsh la able and eloc Montreal, M. graphic repo credits him ments: "Mr. Curra

Leaguer, and League funds Carey to spil Burke. I he tions should land but also Mr. Curran 1 simple right If this is not what hypoc an eye for a We are chi would secu Protestant tion to any when we and meetin

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decisive majorities. In Connecticut and New Jersey the polling was, as usual, close, with a majority in the former for the republicans and in the latter for the democrats. Pennsylvania kept its allegiance to republicanism and Virginia appears to have rid herself of the "boss" rule of

The republicans have, on the whole, reason to feel satisfied with the result of the elections, which places in greater doubt than ever the next Presidential contest. Gen. Butas far as the democrats are con-

# AN EXTRAORDINARY OATH.

late article in the Quebec Telegraph, published in that journal's issue of to the oath taken by Governors General of Canada, and by the Lieutenaccession to office:

"The French-Canadian press, says the Telegraph, are agitated by the oath administered to Canadian Governors. It will be remembered that the Catholic hierarchy did not attend the ceremony of swearing in the new Governor, for the simple rea-

other day. That paper says:—

"La prestation du serment du Gouverneur-General a attire cette année beauoup plus l'attention qu'a l'ordinaire. De 'est problement la premiere fois depuis la confederation que la formule de ce serment est examinee et pesee. Les derniers mots sont commesuit

Et je declare qu'aucun prince etranger, aucune personne, aucun prelat etat ou potentat, n'a ou ne doit avoir aucu e juris-diction, aucun pouvoir, aucune superiorite, preeminence ou autorite, ecclesiastique ou spirituelle, dans les limites de ce pays''
C'est, ni plus ni moins. la formule du
serment adoptee par Henri VIII quand il
se separa de l' Eglise catholiques et ro-

We wonder if the lip loyalty men, or We wonder if the lip loyalty men, or those having dealings with Civil Service Cash Boxes, will find fault with the action of the French Canadians. The oath, in their opinion, is a direct insult. It places their religion in an obscure corner of the statute book, almost reminding Catholics that the oath is an obstruction. Lower Canadian members have advised the Government on the subject and we believe the matter is now before the Privy Council."

No. Catholic could in conscience

take any such oath. Nor has it, we believe, though we may have misapprehended the statement made to us in this regard, ever been exacted of any Catholic appointed Lieutenant Governor in any of the Provinces of Canada. The oath, as given by Le Canadien, means purely and simply a denial of the Supremacy in spirituals of the Sovereign Pontiff. There is no necessity for any such oath to be taken even by Protestants. The very fact of its being tendered to any one is an insult to the Catholic body. No Catholic could in conscience one is an insult to the Catholic body. barbarism and intolerance, and should be forthwith abolished.

# ON THE RAMPAGE.

Mr. John White is member in the House of Commons for East Hastings. Mr. White is somewhat prominent as an Orangeman. He has, in fact, no other claim to prominence unless it be a vast amount of ignorance, and no small stock of vulgarity. Addressing an Orange gathering, recently held in Brockville, Mr. White is reported as having used very harsh language in regard of the able and eloquent member for Centre Montreal, Mr. J. J. Curran. A telegraphic report of Mr. White's speech credits him with the following state-

"Mr. Curran, said Mr. White, is a Land Leaguer, and it has been shown that Land League funds were used by that infamous Carey to spill the blood of Cavendish and Burke. I hold that municipal institutions should not only be granted to Ireland but also to Scotland and England.
Mr. Curran is in favor of a parliament in Tablic, but remember he refuses you the Dublin, but remember he refuses you the simple right to buy and hold property. If this is not hypocrisy then I know not what hypocrisy is. In case we are to have trouble, which God forbid, I am in nave trouble, which God Iordia, I am in favor of reverting to the old Mosaic law—an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. We are chips from the old block, and would secure our rights. During last session it was proposed that we accept an adventise manual transfer the remaining materials. session it was proposed that we accept an Act of incorporation under the name, "Protestant Association." I for one scorned the proposition. Let us stand by the grand old name "Orange"; survive or perish, we shall remain Orange to the end. We never refused the Act of incorporation to any other body of men, or to any Churches. We have incorporated Roman Chibalic institutions by the score, and Churches. We have incorporated Roman Catholic institutions by the score, and when we ask for similar treatment we are refused. We must ask three times, and meeting with three refusals, we must organize; and, gentlemen, bear in mind that there is no other society which can

organize and go to the ballot-box like the

Mr. White had to go a long way to say something very disagreeable, even it it be silly, of Mr. Curran, when he er deavored to connect him in some remote way with the mur-Land League, as Mr. John White knows very well, but is not honest enough to avow, had nothing directly or indirectly to do with the Phœnix Park murders, and as a matter of fact no man in Canada more heartily deplored the foul deed than ler is now altogether out of the race, Mr. J. J. Curran. Mr. White would not dare in the House of Commons make the statements in regard of Mr. Curran which he uttered before the Brockville brethren. Like others of A friend calls our attention to a his ilk and color he is brave at a safe distance from his foe, but truculent the 3rd inst. The Telegraph refers White's declarations of his future ant Governors of Provinces on their more abject and souless partisan the than this same John White. As to his

A very largely-attended meeting of the League of the Cross was held in the Town Hall, Shoreditch, on Monday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, and among those surrounding him on the platform were the Rev. Father Keens, the Rev. Father Kearney, the Rev. F. Gaughren, O. M. I.; the Rev. J. Noonan, the Rev. F. Padbury and the Rev. F. Fitzpatrick. "Major" Pearce attended with a numerous brigade of the Cardinal's Guards, whose bright sashes and caps, scattered over the hall, gave a very animated appearance to the gathering. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. A. M. Sullivan made his appearance on the platform, accompanied by several priests. On rising to address the meeting, Mr. Sullivan was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers, the whole audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

The hon, and learned gentleman said: I

regard those cheers and this warm recep-tion extended by you to the Chairman as intended not for the humble individual who must occupy it as a substitute to-night, but rather for that illustrious and affectionately revered Prince of the Church The oath in this form is a relic of in the midst of a busy and anxious life, more of his toil to this great movement-a movement, which right well the Cardinal knows, is a movement more destined to benefit those of his flock who are of the Irish race than any other portion of the Catholic body-in the empire. It is many years now since I remember reading of that illustrious prelate that, at a meeting attended by some of the wealthy and those high in social standing here in England who, to their honour be it told, if God has who, to their honour be to took, it does given them largely, have been generous and munificent to God's poor and the honor of His temple—I remember the Cardinal declaring there face to face with many who wore the coronet, that it was THE POOR IRISH EMIGRANTS IN ENGLAND

building up the Catholic Church. Labouring to that end, toiling to that purpose, he was confronted with this one striking and indubitable fact—that there are enough of Catholic Irishmen in Engare enough of Catholic Irishmen in England to almost direct the public life of this country, if they would but reserve their hard earned wages on the Saturday night, from building up corner-houses for the publican, and instead, building up schools for the little children that to-day are running about the street (hear, hear). Thus the Cardinal was brought to see Thus the Cardinal was brought to see that he who would befriend faith in this country—as I and other laymen of the Irish nation have been brought to see, that whoever would serve Ireland—must take off his coat and tackle the struggle with this drink question. Why is it that this question so largely concerns us? Do Irishmen drink more than other people? No, they do not (hear, hear). I have spent many years of my life studying this question, and I find the Celtic temperament is more injured by alcohol than the dull and plodding Teutonic race may be. dull and plodding Teutonic race may be. I have seen men steadily ballasted, with other national characteristics, go quietly home, where the mercurial Hibernian home, where the mercurial Hibernian insists on letting the parish know he has had too much. That is what I mean, and no reflection on another's nationality, when I say the Celtic bears drink worse than any other race in the world. It disfigures us more, it harms us more. The evils of drunkenness are so wide, the phases so various, that I rejoice to behold, and I bless any and every effort in this direction

bless any and every effort in this direction or that, which goes to make war on the vice of drunkenness. To the best of my power, I give my sympathy, praise and co-operation to every man, to every move-

ment and to every section of individuals, under whatever flag they march, to pull down the giant tyrant that dominates us all (cheers). While I thus desire to give my aid to the good, noble, charitable, and philanthropic, of whatever faith, who labor in this cause, I always feel deeply, on a question which appertains so largely to moral principle and religious doctrine. to moral principle and religious doctrine, der of Cavendish and Burke. The on the attention of a Catholic people so on the attention of a Cathonic people so rightly, adequately or effectively than from a platform manned by the priests of their own faith. I have for some years, of a life now nearly spent, laboured a little in many endeavours to benefit the condition of my people and my race (cheers)

FEEBLE HEALTH FORCED ME SOMEWHAT TO

THE REAR,
I had in the huts of Donegal and amid
the peasantry of noble Kerry, seen my
poor people struggling against adversity
that only the Christian faith and hope could have enabled them to endure. I have seen them under many a pinching sorrow and many a terrible trial, and I say to you to-night, as I have often told bis ilk and color he is brave at a safe distance from his foe, but truculent and cowardly in his presence. Mr. White's declarations of his future purpose should be taken at their worth, which is, well, just nothing. A more abject and souless partisan the more abject and souless partisant the more abject an present parliament does not contain than this same John White. As to his threat of eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth, our friends will place it in the same category as Tom Robinson's "Woe to Montreal" howl of a in the new Governor, for the simple reason, as we suppose, that the oath is offensive to their faith. The matter is before the Bishops of this country and in a few days a decision will be obtained. It appears by Le Canadien that the Catholics of Canada had never before an opportunity to examine into the particulars until the other day. That paper says:—

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN ON IRISH

PROSPERITY.

"Woe to Montreal" howl of a men at home re-constituted as a nation, and to see my exiled brothers lifted up alove the position of hod-carriers and labourers in the stranger's land, to see Irish children winning the respect of foreign people, I must begin to talk to my people of husbanding their slender resources—of, retrieving what the penal laws robbed their fathers of, and of restor-into the protection of hod-carriers and labourers in the stranger's land, to see Irish children winning the respect of foreign people, I must begin to talk to my people of husbanding their slender resources—of, retrieving what the penal laws robbed their fathers of, and of restor-into the position of hod-carriers and labourers in the stranger's land, to see my exiled brothers lifted up and to see my exiled brothers lifted up alto the position of hod-carriers and labourers in the stranger's land, to see my exiled brothers lifted up and to see my exiled brothers lifted up an ing to the children of our generation the education that in the last century cruel laws denied to our forefathers. Here tonight I stand, on the anniversary com-memoration of Father Mathew's birthday, memoration of rather states, and I say to you very much what Sarsfield said to King William on the banks of the Boyne. When the day was lost, when everything was lost but honor, Sarsfield said: "Exchange kings with us," and we will fight the battle over again."
I declare that I would say to all the powers that have ever done wrong to Ireland, Give me but one generation of sober, ed-ucated, and religious Irishmen, and we will defy the world" (great cheers). It must have been some dream like this that

Could the chain for a moment be riven, tha tyranny flung o'er us then. Oh it were not in man or in heaven to let tyranny bind it again.

caused our poet to exclaim :

I visited dear and holy Ireland but a few weeks ago. I took advantage of a brief holiday to take two of my little boys to see the home of their forefathers, to make see the nome of their forelathers, to make them walk over the green sod where an Irish village stood ere the devastation of the evictor had its way. I looked on the land and blessed God I had seen that

I PRAYERFULLY BLESSED THE MEN THAT

for a long-suffering people. In the midst of my happiness at seeing this, there came a fear and a shadow over my heart, and which is now over the hearts of many fined of Iralwal. It is this. Now that friends of Ireland. It is this. Now that no confiscating hand can rob the farmer of the fruits of his industry, where will those fruits go? Will they go to put shoes and stockings on the feet of the children? Will the better times for the Irish peasant and the Irish farmer mean better food, decenter clothing, more habitable and more tidy homes? Or will it happen that when the glow of the better times will come, and the peasant feels what he was long unaccustomed to feel—something, rattling in the glow of the better times will come, and the peasant feels what he was long unaccustomed to feel—something rattling in his purse—will he take it to the public-house and spend it there? One of the best priests in Ireland said to me, "My heart is full of uneasiness that, with the better times among the people, the temptation to whiskey drinking may increase;" but one consolation he had to encourage him against that fear, and that was, that our people are better educated now and more self-respecting. They have studied this question, and on every farmer's floor there is the noble young boy of eighteen and the fair young girl of sixteen, who will be a curb and a stay against the old temptation to bring the whiskey bottle and the whiskey devil on the Irish floor (cheers). I, therefore, joyfully come here to-night, prevented, as I have been in a large degree, for some time past from taking part in public life on the platform. I have been obliged to say to physician and to friend, that the yoke is too heavy to bear that would keep me away from to bear that would keep me away from the endeavours of my noble countrymen who are striving to bring reform to Irish homes on this question. Whether the effort shorten or prolong my life, cannot waste his existence better than in struggling to alleviate the sorrows, the horrors, and the ruin, that yielding to this dire temptation, brings to THE HOMES OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

In my professional labours I am every day brought to the knowledge, often privately, of the stories that surround the annals of crime, and I have come to the modulation as of the graness of that the privately, of the stories that surround the annals of crime, and I have come to the conclusion so often expressed, that the deadhouse and madhouse, the prison and the grave, are recruited from the gin palace and the rum shop, and there would be little to do with paupers, lunatics, criminals, the prison, or the gallows, if we could reduce the consumption of the poor man's week's wages in this direction. I

look forward, gazing on meetings like this, watching the ardour and enthusiasm of those noble young men who form the Guards of the League in London, and I have the assurance that if God will but spare me a few years more I shall see in an educated, faith-loying, and a practical, faithful Catholic people, the leaven that will leaven the whole, and cause the Irish name and the Catholic faith to be loved and honored once more in prosperous London (cheers).—London Universe.

# DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN, N. F.

From the Newfoundlander, Oct. 26

On Thursday, the 18th inst., the feast of St. Luke, His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power, laid the first stone of the Church of St. Michael and the Angels at Flat Rock. For the people of that settle-ment the day was one of festive cele-bration, and they made every effort to honour it in a befitting manner. Hand-some and artistic arches were erected at the entrance to the harbor, and at other places leading to the site of the new church. House-top vantage ground dis-played appropriate flags, whilst a tri-umphal arch of bunting marked the spot where the Church of St. Michael is to be where the Church of St. Michael is to be raised. At 12 o'clock, the hour set apart for the ceremony, the Bishop, attended by several of his clergy, arrived. He was met by a large centingent of the Torbay Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, which, preceded by their Band, accompanied him to the spot where the first stone was to be laid. His Lordship was assisted by the Very Revs. W. Forristal and J. Ryan as Deacon and sub-Deacon; the Rev. M. J. Clarke, M. A. Fitzgerald, M. A. Clancey, and M. F. Howley, D. D., being also in attendance. A case containing current coins, medals, copies of the Newfoundlander, Advocate, and Mercury, with the subjoined inscription, was

deposited in the store.

A. M. D. G.

Die XVIII Mensis Octobris

Anno Reparatæ Salutis MDCCCLXXXIII. Victoriæ Magnæ Britanniæ Hiberniæque, Reginæ,
Et Indiæ Orientalis Imperatricis
feliciter regnantis Anno XLVII.
Pontificatus autem Leonis XIII., anno

VI, Episcopatus vero
Revdmi. Dni Thomæ Joseph Power
Anno XIV.
Gubernium hujus Terræ Novæ coloniæ jugiter moderante, Clarissimo viro Edouardo Marris,

Cottus Legislativi preside,
hie primarius lapis
Ecclesiæ in honorem Seti Michaelis et
Sanctorum Angelorum, Apud Flatrock exstruendæ

A supradicto Revdmo. Episcopo, Rite benedictus apteque positus fuit Convenientibus adhibitis ceremoniis. The Church will be of Gothic design, its dimensions being sixty feet in length and thirty-five in width. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Bishop addressed the large assembly, and in his own eloquent and large assembly, and it in its own technic to the over the them on the event of that day. "The mariner," he said, "is exposed to many and unforseen dangers; in his hour of trouble and anxiety he ever looks towards the land for his Irish village stood ere the devastation of the evictor had its way. I looked on the land and blessed God I had seen that country of ours more happy, more hopful, and more prosperous than ever it has been for 500 years past (cheers). Great changes have come during the past few years, and great benefits have been won for the people; God in His merciful bounty has blessed the land with an abundant harvest this year, and I saw in the peasant's eye as he sat on the fence and gazed at the waving fields of corn or cut in the sheaves, an expression of confidence that God may companion him on the way and safely restore him to us once more (great cheering). There is not a day of my life that I do not, as an Irishman, feel more and more deeply the debt of gratitude that I owe, and that we all owe, to that revered man, far advanced in the evening of life, who so often robs himself of a needed rest in order that he may give, in the midst of a busy and anxious life.

I presented at the waving neids of corn or cut in the sheaves, an expression of confidence and happiness, that never was there before, because at last he could, acknowledging the bounty of God in the fruits of the earth, say to himself, "No rise in the rent can rob me now of my share in the harves, and there was joy in my heart, and the many dam dand protect you amidst the m standing memorial of the faith and piety of the good people of Flat Rock. In proof of his earnest desire to hasten on the good work he promised a donation of twenty pounds as his first instalment. Other, donations quickly followed, and before leaving the ground, the handsome sum of one hundred and six pounds was subscribed. At two o'clock the Bishop returned to Torbay where with the Priests turned to Torbay where, with the Priests and other guests, he was hospitably en-tertained at dinner by the Rev. M. J. Clark.

# A Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.

The Reverend Sisters of the St. Boniface convent celebrated, on the 29th ult., the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival in this country of their present Superioress, sister Lamy. In the same band were also sister Lamy. In the same band were also sister Emery, now at St. Albert; sister Alphonsus, who died eight years ago at the latter place; sister Royal, the present directoress of boarders at St. Boniface, and sister of Hon. Mr. Royal; sister Lacisary of schools at St. Vital seraye, directores of schools at St. Vital, and sister Dandurand, who died seven years ago at l'Ile ala Crosse. There were also four other young girls who were to assist the sisters: Marie-Julie, now at St. Anne's des-chene; Marie-Mathilda, at the convent des-chene; Marie-Mathida, at the convent of St. Francis Xavier; Marie Sara at the convent of St. Boniface, and Marie-Luce, who died seven years ago at Lake la Biche. The whole company was under the direc-tion of Sister Valade, then superioress of the convent at St. Boniface and they the convent at St. Boniface, and they arrived in this country on the 29th

October, 1858, after a journey of 42 days. His Grace the Archbishop, in recogni-tion of the services which these good religious ladies have rendered, and are still rendering to the country, went yesterday and celebrated the Holy Mass in the chapel of the convent; after which he presented felicitations and thanks to the Reverend Sisters who have for so many years devoted themselves to the greater glory of God.—Le Manitoba.

M. C., Windsor—Many thanks for com-munication. Too late for publication. Will be glad to hear from you again.

### CATHOLIC NOTES

Father Tom Burke's successor in Tallaght Convent is the Very Rev. Father Flood, O. P., who was hitherto prior of the Dominican Church in Newry.

Mr. Charles Thibault gave a "conference" on the subject of his late travels in Kansas, before the Circle Catholique, at

The Rev. Father McCarthy was to leave for Emerson on the 4th inst., and would then visit the Indians of the Riviere-aux-Roseaux reserve.

Right Rev. Dr. Carberry was consecra ted Bishop of Hamilton, by Cardinal Howard, assisted by the Bishop of King-ston and others, at Rome, on the 11th.

The Rev. Father Maisonneuve, O.M.I., was, at latest accounts, lying seriously ill, in the archiepiscopal palace, at St. Boni-

the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, has re-turned to Arthabaskaville, Que., from France, bringing with him five brothers for the college at that place.

The Reverend Father Mosiau has been appointed assistant chaplain to the Ursuline Ladies of Quebec, in place of Rev. Father Beaudet, and will reside at the presbytery of Notre Dame.

His Excellency the Commissary-Apos tolic celebrated the Pontifical High Mass tolic celebrated the Fontinear Ingla Mass on All Souls' day, in St. Patrick's church, Quebec. In the Basilica, High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Simaud. His Grace the Archbishop preached an appro-

The Reverend P. O. Drolet was pre-The Reverend P. O. Drotet was pre-sented with an address in French and English, accompanied by a purse of sev-enty-five dollars, on the occasion of his leaving the parish of St. Felix of Cape

Ouebec city, which is being built to replace the edifice destroyed by the great fire a couple of years ago, is rapidly approaching completion. The cross was placed on the spire on the 8th instant.

The Apostolic Commission

The Apostolic Commissary gave an adience to the Quebec section of the audience to the Quebec section of the ex-Pontifical Zouaves, on the 9th inst., at the St. Patrick's presbytery, Quebec, where, as already stated His Excellency has taken up his residence during his stay in that city.

The Rev. F. Soullier, Visitor of the

Oblate Fathers, has returned from Lake La Biche to St. Albert. He is to remain at the latter mission till the middle of November, when he is to go to Calgary to the mission of the Black Feet Indians; he will then return to the archdiocese of St. Boniface. The Redemptorist Fathers closed their

mission at Fairville on Friday night, and mission at Fairville on Friday night, and the rev. gentlemen, with the exception of Father Burke, have left for Halifax on their way to Newfoundland. Father Burke, who is in ill-health, leaves for Quebec to-day.—St. John's, N. B., Sun, Sth Nov.

Spain, Belgium and Holland. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. An Invito Sacra has, by order of His Hollands. On the issued by the Cardinal Vicar La Valletta, in which the association and its work are recommended to Catholics. One of the most notable adherents of the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in Geneva, the Rev. Victor who is a supplied to the schism in the schieben who is a supplied to the schieben who is a supp

las, diocese of Table Pothier, of Warformed by Rev. Father Pothier, of Warformed by Rev. Father Pothier, of Warformed by Rev. Father Lessard, since the Collection amounted to three latty. The collection amounted to three hundred dollars. After the ceremony the hundred dollars. After the ceremony the clarge and the sponsors were entertained clarge. clergy and the sponsors were entertained at dinner by the Rev. Father Lessard, Cure.

ish of St. Giles, Co. Megantic, P. Q., writes to say that a farmer there has dug a half-bushel of potatoes from the sowing of a single potato, and adds that the crop in that part of the country has been an abundant one. He states also that the parish is a remarkable one for the number of very old people who reside there, instance. A correspondent writing from the parish of St. Giles, Co. Megantic, P. Q., writes to say that a farmer there has dug a halfvery old people who reside there, instanc-ing one old man who, although over ninety years of age, goes regularly on Sundays and holy days to mass for a distance of over two miles. The parish also rejoices in the possession of a boy of eight years of age who weighs over a hundred pounds.

The death is announced of the Rev.

Daniel Corcoran, at Blackrock, near Cork, Ireland. The deceased was a promising young man, an ecclesiastical student, and was almost on the eve of being ordained. At the time Mr. Corcoran received the sorrowful news he had been expecting the arrival of the young man in person as an ordained priest, in accordance with a wish frequently expressed by both. It is alto-gether a sad affair, and Mr. Corcoran, who has been a respected citizen of Hamilton for over forty years, will certainly have many sympathizers.

many sympathizers.

The Quebec correspondent of the Ottawa Le Canada says that it is said to be the intention of the Commissary-Apostolic to convene a meeting of all the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec in the latter city before entering upon the heating of the Laval University and School of Medicine difficulty. The same correspondent says: On the subject of the imposing ceremonies which took place at the Basilica on the arrival of

the Commissary-Apostolic, and on the fes-tival of All Saints (when His Excellency pontificated) the almost complete silence of the Quebec Chronicle is remarked by those who were in the habit of reading the well-prepared and fully detailed reports of these ceremonies which used to appear in that paper. It is easy to see on reading its news columns that the new reporter is more imbrued with Masonic than Carbolic tenders.

more imbrued with Masonic than Catholic tendencies.

One of the most magnificent benefactors of the English speaking Passionists in Paris is Mrs. Mackay, the wife of the California millionaire. "Her generosity and anonymous charity," said the Rev. Father Isidore, the rector, "will never be known this side of the grave. Our work is a strange one. We have occasional worshippers like the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, General Charette, whose wife is an Ameri-General Charette, whose wife is an American, and many other rich and fashionable Rev. Brother Athanasius, Provincial of Catholics. But we have also starving coachmen, young men seeking work in coachmen, young men seeking work in this gay capital, and not finding it, and the saddest case of all—young women to whom the temptations of Paris are a con-stant and appalling danger. In all these emergencies we have been able to render signal help, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Mackay."

The net result of the annual bazaar in aid of St Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, just closed, was four thousand four hundred and closed, was four thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars, all expenses paid, and of this amount cleven hundred and seventy dollars were realized at Mrs. Henehey's table alone. This result would under any circumstances be highly pleasing, but it is more than ordinarily so in face of the de-crease which is unfortunately annually taking place amongst the Irish Catholics of that city by emigration. No less than fifty or sixty Irish Catholic families left the city for the States and elsewhere during last year; and it is anticipated the con-

There has recently been established in the city of Rome an association under the title: "The Adoration and Reparation of Catholic Nations." It is an association of prayer to make amends and expiation for the sacrilegious attempts which every day afflict the hearts of Catholics. The faithful of all patients can form part of this ful of all nations can form part of this pious association by adoring Christ in the Sacrament of love for half an hour in Sacrament of love for half an hour in each week. A special day is assigned to the different nations; Sunday being set aside for England, Ireland, Poland and Norway; Monday for Austria, Hungary and Greece; Tuesday for Italy; Wednes-day for Portugal and North America; Thursday for France and South America; Thursday for France and South America; Friday for Switzerland and all the Catholic missionary countries, and Saturday for Spain, Belgium and Holland. An Invito

Quebec to-day.—St. John's, N. B., Sun, Sth Nov.

Madame Dumas Sevigne, who was born in the United States of American parents, was baptised and made her first Communion on All Saints' day in the parish church of St. Fortunat, Co. Wolfe, Province of Quebec; her sponsors were Rev. Father Plante, Cure, and Madame Luc Gosselin.

A pious and withal, a beautiful custom prevails in the country parishes in the essentially Catholic Province of Quebec. During the octave succeeding All Souls day the farmers offer a certain portion of the produce of their farms for sale by auction at the door of the parish church, and the proceeds are devoted to the celebration of masses for the souls in Purgatory. A beautiful and a pious custom indeed.

The benediction of a chime of three bells for the parish church of St. Wences las, diocese of Three Rivers, was performed by Rev. Father Pothier, of Warwick, who also preached the sermon on the 23rd ult. There was a very large attendance of the clergy and also of the lair. The sellation and pastor.

"I adhere in all simplicity of mind and lainty for mind and lainty for

"I condemn in particular the pamphlet printed and published by me under the title L'Esprit Consolateur, and I repudi-

says: "A friend of the Jesus-Mary Convent of Sillery has requested us to give the following details of the visit there of Mgr. Smeulders on Wednesday last. The occasion was marked by the hoisting of flags and other signs of rejoicing. The Apostolic Commissary was attended by Rev. Fathers DeBie and Dside. Rev. Mr. Drolet, Cure of St. Columba of Sillery, and his vicar, Rev. Mr. O'Leary, assis-The death is announced of the Rev. Father Sauvageau, of Levis, P. Q., College. His funeral and interment took place on the 5th inst., and was attended by his Grace the Archbishop, who celebrated a High Mass de requiem and delivered a touching allocution before giving the final absolution. About fifty other clergymen were present and also an immense concourse of the laity. The church was heavily draped in mourning, and Perrault's mass, harmonized, was sung by the pupils mass, harmonized, was sung by the pupils of the college.

Mr. Dennis Corcoran, a well-known resident of Hamilton, has just received intelligence of the death of his nephew, Mr. Daniel Corcoran, at Blackrock, near Cork, impressed with his visit and made a most touching and paternal address to the young people before him. It was 10.30 a.m., when His Excellency left the scene, after obtaining a holiday for the pupils of the establishment." The same paper also says: "The Roman Catholic Church having consecrated this, mouth to the coming consecrated this mouth to the com-memoration of the faithful dead, public prayers are said every night during the month for deceased Catholics in St. Roch's Church, and every Friday the ceremony known as le chemin de la croix is performed."

A very beautiful custom has also pre-

Saint Gregory Nazianzen.

THE MISSIONARY.—When St. Gregory Nazianzen arrived at Constantinople in 378, to expel thence the prevailing heresy, the imperial town was filled with Arians and Apollinarists, the orthodox believers retaining only the church of Anastasius. Gregory was already bowed down with years, his hair had fallen off, his face was years, his hair had fallen off, his face was shrunken, through the rigours of penance and abundant tears; he came without companions, poor and meanly clad. But God endowed him with a soul of fire and an eloquence unequalled; the Holy Vir: gin had appeared to him, and caused an angel to present him with a pen of gold. Gregory found the heretics leagued against him, they heaped calumnies upon him, and oftentimes pursued him with showers of stones. of stones; they dragged him before the tribunals, but God became his Protector. The flock of the faithful Catholics was gradually increased by his efforts. Theo-dosius, having become master of Constanti-nople in 350, caused him to be elected as bishop, and a council confirmed the election. When at length peace was re-estab-lished, Gregory deemed his mission ended, and withdrew into the solitude of the

cloister, where he died in 390, MORAL REFLECTION.—There is no one who has not a mission to fulfil upon earth; have, then, the needful courage, and God "will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to resist and gainsay."-(Luke xxi. 15)

Saint Antoninus. JUSTICE AND DIVINE MERCY.—When God has resolved to punish the world by great calamities, He raises up saints, who, by means of their prayers, may disarm His justice, and who, by their charity, will satisfy the wants of the poor. St. Antoninus, archbishop of Florence, was of this heavenly temper. The plague had dealt destruction throughout his diocess in 1448. destruction throughout his diocese in 1448: this was followed by a desolating famine, the town and suburbs were in part destroyed by the earthquakes occurring in 1453 and the two succeeding years. Antoninus lavished every care on the dying, and induced his clergy to act in like man and induced his clergy to act in like manner. Of an exemplary simplicity in his tastes, he economized his income for the benefit of the poor, whom he truly loved, being all gentle and affable, and knowing well how to win their affection. Holding in no account whatever he possessed, he gave everything away with liberal hand; and when he had parted with all, he set about collecting more, that he might still about collecting more, that he might still give. He was wont to pray with the fervour of an anchorite; and hence it was generally said that Florence owed its preservation to the favour with which God regarded the archbishop. He died in 1459, full of days, and honoured with abundant

MORAL REFLECTION.—Thus it is that in God are found centering "severity and mercy, justice, and peace."—(Paa. lxxxi v

Saint Mamertus.

PUBLIC PRAYER.—Public prayer is the remedy for public calamities, even as private prayer is for individual evils. Towards the middle of the fifth ceutury, Gaul was the victim of multiplied woes, civil wars, epidemics, inundations, earth-quakes and conflagrations. All nature was in throes, and seemed awaiting still greater disasters; wild beasts, quitting their forest haunts, roamed at large in the midst of haunts, roamed at large in the midst of the thronging cities; every event was con-verted into dread forebodings, and the inhabitants generally were out of heart and sunk in discouragement. The church of Vienne then possessed a holy bishop who was the model, the hope, and object of love to all his flock. He directed that solemn supplications, not then parally solemn supplications, not then usually resorted to, should be instituted in order to revive the courage of the faithful and turn aside the wrath of Heaven; he further ordered fasting and prayer to be combined. God, who had already favoured him with and the calamities ceased. Hence originated the "Rogation" days, which were afterwards adopted by the Church at large. St. Mamertus, their founder, died in 477.

MORAL REFLECTION .- There is no instance of public prayer having remained without result. "All that you ask in my name shall be given unto you," has Jesus Christ promised.—(John xvi. 23.)

# The Greatest Obelisk.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader writes: The Washington monument is the wonder of Washington monument is the wonder of Washington, and its beauty the admiration of both Americans and foreigners. Already over 350 feet high, it rises from the banks of the Potomac a great white marble shaft, the Potomac a great white marble shaft, piercing the clouds, and backed against the blue of the sky. It is already the grandest obelisk the world has ever seen, and in the econs of the future, should the nations of the day pass away, leaving no more records of their progress than the mighty ones of the Egyptian past, it will surpass the Pyramids in the wonder of its surpass the Pyramids in the wonder of its construction. It is already higher than the Third Pyramid, and within a hundred feet of the size of the second. It is taller than St. Peter's Cathedral, and when finished it will be the highest structure. than St. Peter's Cathedral, and when finished it will be the highest structure in the world. To-day the Cathedral of Cologne, 512 feet high, is the tallest work in the world. Next comes the Great Pyramid, 483 feet high; then the Strassburg Cathedral, 473 feet; then the Second Pyramid 453 than St. Pater's 430. St. Pyramid, 453; then St. Peter's 430; St. Stephen's at Vienna, 444; and St. Paul's at London, 384.

What Does it Mean?

### AFTER COMMUNION.

How little time is spent by persons after receiving Holy Communion. Notice your neighbor—he is like yourself. A few minutes after the priest has left the altar he leaves the church. Does he continue his devotions for a few minutes after Mass, is it enough to compensate for all that he has received? You may not like me to speak thus plainly to you about so delicate a matter, but truth often makes simple things in life become delicate. It is certainly good to take a proper makes simple things in life become delicate It is certainly good to take a proper
view of our acts in life where they concern us so deeply. Another person,
though he be a priest can hurt us by
speaking too plainly of our faults in devotional exercises. You know, reader,
how strongly your pastor tried to impress
on your mind the debt of gratitude due
our dear Lord on our part for the love
He bears us in the Most Holy Sacrament
of His Love—the Blessed Eucharist.
When you were preparing to receive

When you were preparing to receive for the first time Holy Communion the for the first time Holy Communion the priest who instructed you explained the greatness of the divine favor granted to you. You were told how to prepare for the reception of Jesus Christ in this Sacrament. He dwelt upon the best means and showed you how to make use of these means, so that you might warm up your hearts with love in some way, at least, corresponsive to the love that moves least, corresponsive to the love that moves Jesus Christ to visit you in this Sacrament. You listened to him, and so great was the You listened to him, and so great was the fervor with which your young hearts went out from you to meet our Lord when He then visited you, that you love to revert back to the happy day which united our dear Lord to you by this sweet bond of His sweet love. Since that time, many, many times you have prepared for and received Holy Communion. Go back now to the first day, and think of your reflections on the morning of Holy Communion. One thought ing of Holy Communion. One thought occupied your mind—your heart and your soul. That thought received all and your soul. That thought received all the force your strength could give it. The morrow was not with you on that morning, nor did you think of the yesterday. The present had full possession of the faculties of your whole being. Don't you recollect that first thanksgiving. You cannot forget. The altar of the church at home, and the priest in his place on it; you in front of the railing and your at home, and the priest in his place on it; you in front of the railing, and your parents and friends behind you. You open this page of your life with a heart full of joy and gladness, but as you gaze memory turns it all into sadness. You memory turns it all into sadness. You think of the fervor that then filled your soul, and the promises you made in that first thanksgiving, and you look at your life, see how void it has been, and cry out, "Oh, God, forgive me!" Is it not so? You think of the first, of the many, of the last, and are forced to say "I am any the last, and are forced to say, "I am an unprofitable servant. What am I, oh, God, that Thou should be mindful of me?"

God, that Thou should be mindful of me?"
God comes into our souls and takes up
His abode with us when we receive Holy
Communion. What may we not ask of
Him who gives Himself, and what better
time to ask than when He is with us?
When strangers visit the home in which
we live we receive entertain and thank we live we receive, entertain, and thank them for the visit. Shall we refuse to our good Lord when He visits us the thanks good Lord when He visits us the thanks we bestow even on strangers? He visits us on earth to prepare us for Himself, to teach us to love, that we may be loved in time and eternity. Let us go back to the warmth of love with which we first resided this in the great Saramont of Himself and the stranger of Himself and the stranger of th warmth of love with which we first re-ceived Him in the great Sacrament of His love, and let us spend more moments with Him in our thanksgivings. He richly re-pays those whose grateful hearts keep them long in thanksgiving after their Holy Communions. These moments are spent entertaining our Lord who is dwelling within we Sara and II. within us. Say, shall we count time and grow weary when He is with us whom we desire to adore, praise, and glorify forever in Heaven?—S. S. M., in Catholic Colum

Cardinal Manning on Catholic Homes.

The best school on earth is home-like Christian fathers and mothers are bound to be particularly watchful over the educa-tion of their children. Referring to the read-ing of the letter of the Bible in Board schools, the Cardinal continued: The letschools, the Cardinal continued: The letter killeth, but the spirit liveth. The Bible is not the Bible except in its true sense. When the Bible is misinterpreted it is God's word no longer. Who has to interpret the Bible to these poor little ones of our country? The speed little ones of our country? The school-master; not the clergyman, who is almost as bad—not the priest—not even the dis-senting minister, though he is supposed to senting minister, though he is supposed to have been taught something of the true meaning of the Bible. Has the school-master ever been taught to teach this? No. It is no part of his duty—it has been no part of his training. He teaches it only from hand to mouth, without any law whatever. How shall the little ones of this land learn to know God when they have but the letter in their hands without the spirit in their hearts, and that letter the spirit in their hearts, and that letter received from masters who have never been taught that which they have to teach? Any father or mother, who for the sake of a better reading, or writing, or summing, should send a Catholic child to schools such as I have mentioned, would be guilty of a great sin before Almighty God. Such a parent goes as far as he can to rob his child of God. He is bringing to rob his child of God. He is bringing up his child in flesh and blood, as it were, without the Hely Ghost. But I know too well your fidelity to speak to you on this subject. I know you would rather put your hand in the fire than send your children to a school where there was no Catholic Faith. His Eminence then proceeded to appeal for the benefit of the schools, in which there are over 300 children who cost annually about £400. Each dren who cost annually about £400. Each year there was a deficiency of £160, which burden lay on their pastor, and which he had to find wherever he could. The first

again in Baptism. Nothing should, therefore, be more precious in our eyes. There is nothing in the world more defenceles than a child, when surrounded by towards. by temptation. They go to ano fro through the streets in which you live, and it is almost a miracle they do not iose their innocence almost immediately they pass out of your homes. They are committed to your charge and you made a sharer in the office of contrains. the office of guardian angels, to watch over them. "Take heed how you despise over them. "Take heed how you despise one of these little ones." In conclusion the Cardinal reminded his hearers to remember that a cup of cold water in our Lord's name given even to a little child should not lose its reward.

THE NEW WORLD AND THE NEW CREED.

As the rivers hasten from their mountain homes to pay tribute to the ocean, so have the streams of history poured down from the slopes of ancient states and empires and become tributary to our great Republic. Our language has been enriched by the offerings of almost every tongue and dialect. Athens has given us culture and the school house. Rome has given us law and justice. Had the generous contribution stopped with these, good as they are, we would have been woefully deficient. For notwithstanding the opinion of many to the contrary, you can neither educate nor legislate men out of their sins. Stubborn, statistical facts are against the theory. Educated villains are the worst foes to life, liberty and property. If you doubt it, read over again the story of our country from Benedict Arnold to Charles Guiteau. Happily, Jerusalem has supplied the higher want and crowned all other gifts by sending to us down the centuries and across the seas the thunder creed of old Sinai, the religion of Moses. As the rivers hasten from their mountain centuries and across the seas the thunder. centuries and across the seas the thunder-creed of old Sinai, the religion of Moses and the prophets, enlarged and improved by the infinite Author. Thus along with the choicest fruits of the past, our noble ship of state carries the grandest hopes for coming years. Laden with so rich a carcoming years. Laden with so rich a car-go, we should mind the tiller and take heed go, we should mind the ther and take heed how we steer. Let us, at the outset, frankly assume the equal patriotism of infidel and christian. Let us allow that the govern-ment fortunately has no State church. Let us admit even that if you wish to build a synagogue to Satan and so worship the devil, the armies of the Union are pledged to protect you in your devotions we are men and women, and more like the men and women of other nations and other times than some smart folks are willing to suspect. If the government has no religion, neither has it any soul to save or lose. But it is very different with the men and women who support it. They have souls, consciences, personal identity, and moral accountability, the unmistakable credentials of immortality. If the government can get along without God in the Constitution, it is no reason why the people should try to dispense with Him. They are as utterly dependent on Him as the government is on them; hence the government though without a soul, is indirectly but absolutely dependent upon God. Granting so much, the thoughtful reader will perceive at once the parameter. mount importance of a right religious belief in the people for the sake of the nation, if for no higher reason. It is a well-known law of science that, whatever is normally and really needed exists some where and is attainable. Now, if history demonstrates anything, it demonstrates that the prime necessity of a people callthat the prime necessity of a people calling themselves a nation is religion, and that they will have it of some sort, either true or false. Charles Dickens, in his last will and testament, bequeathed to his children the advice to be good men and women, but to join no church. It would have hear as wise in the factors. have been as wise in the famous novelist to have counselled them to be good and loyal citizens but to belong to no govern-ment and to acknowledge no flag that waves on any land or proudly sweeps the seas. We believe that the American people will always have sufficient sense and piety to spurn such a legacy as that of generations so seek and worship "Him that maketh the seven stars and Orion," that, when in the far-off cycles of time, the Republic shall have run its race and

finished its course, it will be kindly per-

or "To fall with all its weight of cares On the great world's altar stairs, That slope through darkness up to God." Just contrast for a moment the Apos-Just contrast for a moment the Apostles' Creed, the sublime creed of Catholicity, with the latest and most improved creed of infidelity. Here it is: "I believe in the chaotic nebula, self-existent evolver of heaven and earth, and in the differentiation of its original homogenous mass, its first begotten product, which was self-formed into separate worlds, divided into land and water self-organized into plants land and water, self-organized into plants and animals, reproduced by species, further developed into higher orders, and finally refined, rationalized, and perfected in man. He descended from the monkeys, ascended to the philosopher, and sitting down in rites and customs of civilization under the laws of a developing sociology. From thence he shall come again by the disintegration of the culminated heterogenousness of chaos. I believe in the wholly unknowable absolute, the wholly un-Catholic Church, the disunion of saints, the survival of the fittest, the per-

saints, the survival of the fittest, the persistence of force, the dispersion of the body, and in death everlasting."

Will the future creed of free Columbia be this horrid theological nightmare or the good old apostolic Catholic creed of Columbus? Let us fondly hope and confidently predict that the latter will be the case. Since fully one-half of the population of the new world is already Catholic, such a prophecy is modest enough. We have trod too long the sacred summits of Tabor, Calvary, and Olivet to come down now and wallow with the sceptic in "the slough of despond."—Church Progress.

What is meant by "Secretions" in a medical sense? The "secretions" are the powers of certain glands and organs of the body to hold and distribute the healthful fluids of the system, such as bile from the liver, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates all the organs of the secretions to make pure blood.

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: One man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

Year there was a deficiency of £160, which burden lay on their pastor, and which he had to find wherever he could. The first claim their pastor had upon them, and this Eminence urged them to give, and not be afraid to give because their alms might be small. Small denations were like the green grass that springs up out of the earth, humble and unpretentious, trodden under foot by men, but very beautiful in the sight of God. Appealing for contributions for the sake of the little children, the Cardinal spoke of our Lord's love for them. His Eminence said there is nothing more innocent or more beautiful in this world than a little-child, and nothing more resplendent in the sight of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of God than the soul of a little child born of Go

It Wasn't the Mouse.

Mrs. Jamieson is a Brooklyn lady, and she had a very sore finger, caused by striking the wrong nail while laying carpets. She had procured the finger of an old kid glove and used it for a finger-stall. Thereby hangs a tale. White cleaning house by hangs a tale. White cleaning house the other day she disturbed a mouse, and it ran into one of the bureau drawers son is not a timid woman by any means, but, woman-like, she called for her hus-band. He was shaving himself, and he came in with his face covered with lather 'Smatter ?" he asked, with his mouth full of soap. "There's a mouse in that drawer, and I want you to help me kill it," she answered. Mr. Jamieson isn't at all fond of mice, and he'd rather go without them than pay an exorbitant price for them, but than pay an exorbitant price for them, but he did not want to appear afraid, so he went out to the kitchen and procured little Tommy's baseball bat. He climbed up on top of the bureau, and told Mrs. J. to "fetch on her mice." "I'll lift the clothes out," she said, "and when the mouse imms you squach him." She grabbed jumps you squash him." She grabbed the clothes out one by one, and finally the clothes out one by one, and finally Jamieson saw the mouse jump. Then he struck at it, upset the bureau and went through the looking-glass, while Mrs. J. went into the kitchen to howl. They don't commune at the same table now, for what Jamieson mistook for the mouse was the finger-stall, on Mrs. L'a finger. was the finger-stall on Mrs. J's finger.— New York World.

A few nights ago Mr. Gilbert, the actor, A rew nights ago Mr. Gilbert, the actor, was standing at the gate of his house with his hat off. He had, in fact, seen some ladies to their carriage, they had driven off and he remained standing on the sidewalk, enjoying the cool of the evening. Out of a neighboring house where he had been divined. Out of a neignboring house where he had been dining stepped a gentleman, who, after walking a few paces, became aware of Mr. Gilbert, whom he mistook for the butler of the establishment. Addressing him at once, with an air of polite superiority, he said: "Will you call me a Hansom cab?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Gilbert, "you are a Hansom cab?" This old pert, "you are a Hansom cab." bert, "you are a Hansom cab." This odd bit of fun reminds me of poor Frank Tal-purd's famous reply to the man who, see-ing him on a bitter night without a wrap, said: "Why, Talpurd, you never wear an overcoat!" "No," replied Talpurd, "I never was."

Mr. Gladstone and the Orange Parson.

The Rev. Thomas Ellis, an Orangeman who addressed the recent meeting of Orangemen at Armagh, told his auditors that Mr. Gladstone telegraphed to the Lord-Lieutenant, to cease the investigation into the Phonix Park murders, as nothing would come out of ft, and it would only get the Government into more trouble. Mr. Gladstone has now written a letter to Mr. Dickson, M. P., who called his attention to the statement, in which he says: "There is not a word of truth in the statement of Mr. Ellis. Even from the mouth of a layman such reckless—I might say shameless—assertions are to be regretted; from the mouth of a clergyman they are indeed, for his own sake, deplorable."

A learned Protestant has prepared the following statement of the progress of

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No words can express how much the world owes to sorrow. Most of the psalms were born in a wilderness. Most of the epistles were written in a prison. The greatest thoughts of the greatest thinkers have all passed through fire. The greatest poets have "learned in suffering what they taught in song." Take comfort, afflicted Christian! When God is about to make pre-eminent use of a man he puts him is pre-eminent use of a man, he puts him in

For sufferers of Chronic diseases, 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, eleps, advise, Send stamp—DR. WHITTER, 239 Race St., lineinnati, O., (old office). State case.

The Faith Cure.

One who tried the faith cure declares One who tried the fath cure declares she was cured—"cured of her faith"—Burdock Blood Bitters cures by works, not by faith alone. It is the grand specific for all diseases of Liver, Kidneys and Blood, purifying, regulating and strengthening the vital fluids. A Fortunate Escape.

Mrs. Berkenshaw, 26 Pembroke St., coronto, at one time was about to submit to a surgical operation for bad lameness of the knee joint, all other treatment having failed, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil was tried, and speedily cured her.

A Little Behind Hand. Some people are always a little behind hand in all undertakings. Delays are dangerous and none more so than in neglecting what seems a trifling cold. Prudent people break up the ill effects by timely use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam thus preventing arrival present.

sam, thus preventing serious lung troubles.

A Failure in Crops. A species of worm is eating all the leaves from the chestnut and hickory nut trees in many sections, and the crop will be a failure. Worms that afflict children or

radults will prove a failure if Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is used. It is a safe and sure cure for all worms that lurk in the human system, tape worm included. House Plants.

Many a beautiful rose has been nipped in the bud by an undiscovered worm, and many a young life has been saerificed to the destructive power of worms in the human system. If you would save those other tender house plants, "your children," give them Freeman's Worm Powders. They are safe and pleasant, and are warranted effectual.

HIS OWN EXECUTOR.

Well-known Gentleman's Philan throphy and the Commotion Caused by One of His

(Rochester Democrat and Chronicle). We published in our local columns yeserday morning a significant letter from a gentleman known personally or by repuion to nearly every person in the land We have received a number of letters protesting against the use of our columns for such "palpable frauds and win such "palpable frauds and misrepresentations;" therefore, to confirm beyond a doubt the authenticity of the letter, and the genuineness of its sentiments, a re-porter of this paper was commissioned to ascertain all the possible facts in the mat-ter. Accordingly he visited Cifton Springs, saw the author of the letter, and with the

saw the author of the letter, and with the following result.

Dr. Henry Foster, the gentleman in question, is 63 or 64 years of age and has an extremely cordial manner. He presides as superintendent over the celebrated sanitarium which accommodates over 500 guests and is unquestionably the leading health resort of the country. Several years ago this benevolent man wisely determined to be his own executor; and therefore turned over this magnificent termined to be his own executor; and therefore turned over this magnificent property, worth \$300,000, as a free gift to a board of trustees, representing the principal evangelical denominations. Among the trustees are Bishop A. C. Coxe, Protestant Episcopal, Buffalo; Bishop Mathew Simpson, Philadelphia, Methodist Episcopal; President M. B. Anderson, of the University of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Clark, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. The benevolent purpose of the institution is the care: 1st.—of evangelical missionaries and their families whose health has been broken in their work. 2nd.—of ministers, of any denomination, in good standing; 3rd,—of members of any church who otherwise would be available. standing; 3rd,—of members of any church who otherwise would be unable to secure such care and treatment. The current expenses of the institution are met by the receipt from the hundreds of distinguished and wealthy people who every year crowd its utmost capacity. Here come men and women who were once in perfect health, but neglected the first symptoms of disbut neglected the first symptoms of disease. The uncertain pains they felt at first were overlooked until their health became impaired. They little realized the danger before them, nor how alarming even triling ailments might prove. They constitute all classes, including ministers and bishops, lawyers, judges, statesmen, millionaires, journalists, college professors and officials from all parts of the land.

Drawing the Morning Democrat and Chronicle from his pocket, the reporter remarked, "Doctor, that letter of yours has created a good deal of talk, and many of our readers have questioned its au-

of our readers have questioned its authenticity."
"To what do you refer?" remarked the

"Have you not seen the paper?"

"Yes, but I have not had time to read tyet." The reporter thereupon showed him the letter, which was as follows:
CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM Co.,

CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM CO., CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1883. DEAR SIR: I am using Warner's Safe Cure, and I regard it as the best remedy for some forms of kidney disease that we have. I am watching with great care

some cases I am now treating with it, and

I hope for favorable results. I wish you might come down yourself. as I would like very much to talk with you about your sterling remedy and show you over our institution.

Yours truly,
Signed. HENRY FOSTER, M. D.
"I do not see why anybody should be

skeptical concerning that letter," remarked the doctor.
"Isn't it unusual for a physician of your standing and influence to commend

a proprietary preparation?"
"I don't know how it i how it may be with others, but in this institution we allow no Our purpose is to cure the sick, and for that work we use anything we know to be valuable. Because I know Warner's Safe Cure is a very valuable preparation. I commend it. As its power is manifest under my use, so shall I add to the completioners of my commendation? to dictate to us what we shall use

under my use, so shall I add to the completeness of my commendation."

"Have you ever analyzed it, doctor?"

"We always analyze before we try any preparation of which we do not know the constituents. But analysis, you know, only gives the elements; it does not give the all important proportions. The remarkable power of Warner's Safe Cure undoubtedly consists in the proportions according to which its elements are mixed."

While there may be a thousand remedies made of the same elements, unless they are put together in proper proportions, are put together in proper proportions, they are worthless as kidney and liver

they are worthless as kidney and liver preparations.

"I hope some day to meet Mr. Warner personally, and extend fuller congratuiations to him on the excellence of his preparations. I have heard much of him as the founder of the Warner Observatory and as a man of large benevolence. The reputed high character of the man himself gave assurance to me in the first place that he would not put a remedy upon the market that was not trustworthy; and it was a source of a good deal of gratification to me to find out by actual experiment that the remedy itself sustained my impression."

mpression."
The conclusion reached by Dr. Foster s precisely the same found by Dr. Dio ewis, Dr. Robert A. Gunn, Ex Surgeon. General Gallagher and others, and proves beyond a doubt the great efficacy of the remedy which has awakened so much at-tention in the land and rescued so many men, women and children from disease and death.

Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto Globe, says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure to the public. I have suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and have tried several remedies without receiving any benefit. Being recommended to do so I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly eatisfactory, not having been troubled with this distressing disease since and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use." For sale by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto Globe

If people troubled with colds would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or places of entertainment, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both speakers and hearers. Public speakers and singers find that the Pectoral wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry clir Throat, Lungs, full idea, 85p., route, cost free Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used; so varied and perfect are their op-

are used; so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment ie, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters, Remember, Hop bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Fest Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should b without them. Try the Bitters



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Reware of impostors, indications and concections said to be just as

good.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE
DIABETES CURE.

For sale by the same of the same





REID'S CRYSTAL HALL!

The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse,

AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY. CHINA.

GLASSWARE. CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS,

LAMPS. CHANDELIERS. ETC., ETC.

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that country. He writes:
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# NEWS FROM IKELAND.

the difficulties of Government by threat-ening to call out the military against the

day.

There is a fierce feeling in Ireland V There is a fierce feeling in Ireland against Lord Spencer's tyrannical suppression of legal meetings, and a movement against fox hunting, in reprisal, is spreading rapidly.

An apparently authorized statement is made that Mr. Gladstone will certainly propose an extension of the franchise next session, and that the measure in contemplation will enhance Ireland.

will be ordered into the circumstances of the recent riots at Londonderry and the the recent riots at Londonderry and the action of officials at that place in connection therewith. A despatch to the St. James's Gazette from Londonderry states that a man handed a parcel to a dock policeman there on Friday evening, the 2nd inst., and requested the officer to deliver it to another constable. The parcel was placed in the dockyard and subsequently exploded.

sequently exploded.

Lord Mayor Dawson returned to Dublin from Londonderry on Friday week. He was received with great enthusiasm. A procession, with bands of music and torches, was formed and escorted him from the station to his residence, where Mr. Sexton, M. P., addressed the multitude and denounced the treatment of the Lord Mayor in

of the explosions in London to be idiots. The Freeman's Journal protests against Irishmen being hastily accused of being the authors of these outrages. The Irish Times asks why the English Government does not vigorously remonstrate with President Arthur against the dynamite conspiracy of which New York is the

At a meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin, on Wednesday, Michael Davitt denounced the proposed system of expatriation, and urged the League to organize vigilance committees to frustrate it and to send delegates to the United States and Canada if necessary. A motion to that effect was adopted. At the meeting a resolution was passed declaring that no confidence should be put in a Government in the confidence of the confidence and the confidence should be put in a Government of the confidence ment inquiry into the cause of the riots at Londonderry on the occasion of Lord Mayor Dawson's visit there. Mr. Healy, M. P., declared that Dablin Castle glori-fied the Orange lodge. In reference to the coming trial of O'Donnell, Mr. A. M. Sullivan has cabled

from London to Congressman Finerty of Chicago, as follows: "It is positive that none but members of the English Bar will be allowed active participation in the Court." The London Times of Wednesday in discussing the proposal to allow American counsel to defend O'Donnell says: "To give audience to foreign coun-sel is a novelty in England, and no ground has been shown for making an exception in the case. It may be said without dis-paraging the ability of the American lawyers who offer their services, that the prisoner's case will not suffer in the hands of his English counsel. It is not probable that General Prvor will be debarred from giving O'Donnell all possible assistance short of taking a public part in the con-duct of the case. More than this cannot be well permitted consistently with the principles of our legal system, which, in this respect, resembles that of most of the American States. General Pryor says he has not applied to be admitted in court to take part in O'Donnel's defence, and he does not propose to make such an applica-tion. He states that he is aware of the rule which excludes any but English barristers from pleading in British courts, and he does not imagine it will be relaxed in his behalf. General Pryor states that O'Donnel is already provided with counsel in whose fidelity and ability his friends have implicit confidence, and he has no notion that he could contribute anything to the efficacy of their efforts. He adds that he has received generous and kind attentions from all with whom he has had occasion to converse regarding the subject of his visit.

of his visit.

Every possible embarrassment, it is said, is being thrown in the way of O'Donnell's defence. Wednesday a cablegram was received by O'Donnell's solicitors from Sir Donald Currie, of the Currie Steamship line, making a peremptory demand for \$1,800 cash for the transportation of McHardy, one of the witnesses, who is also an employee of the company. There are five witnesses coming from Cape Town, and as the bill of expenses for transporta-tion of four of these has been agreed upon, and amounts to only \$1,000, the charge of and amounts to only \$1,000, the charge of \$81,800 for the transportation of the other is regarded by O'Donnell's counsel as exorbitant, and they have cabled a refusal to pay the sum demanded. The presence at the trial of the Cape Town witnesses is deemed absolutely necessary to the defence, as they are to prove, according to the testimony in possession of O'Donneil's counsel, that Carcy was killed in selfdefence during the row following the sudden discovery of his identity. Mr. Currie's action in this matter has greatly embar-rassed O'Donnell's counsel, and although up to the present time they have protested against the payment of the \$1,800 demanded for McHardy's transportation they will have to give way in order to make out even a plausible case of self-defence. The case is already considered practically lost because of the irritated condition of public sentiment against the Invincibles, of whom it is now believed O'Donnell is one, and this fresh misunder-standing has completely discouraged the prisoner's counsel. Public feeling has been greatly intensified by the recent ex-plosions in London, and the claim set up

by O'Donnell's subscription agents in New NEWS FROM IMELAND.

London, November 6, 1883.—Earl Spencer has been placed in a most awkward position by the Orange outrages.

Calls for action are becoming urgent in the English Radical journals, and Chief Secretary Trevelyan finds himself forced into the semblance of an inquiry at Londonderry.

The Provost of Glasgow has increased the difficulties of Government by threatment for County Sligo, delivered a speech

ment for County Sligo, delivered a speech at Glasgow, on Monday evening, on "Castle Rule in Ireland." A large num-Orangemen who wasted to interfere with the meeting which assembled in that town to hear Mr. Sexton, M.P., on Monday.

"Castle Rule in Ireland." A large number of Orangemen assembled to interfere with the meeting, but were prevented from storming the ball by a large force of

While a quantity of ammunition was while a quantity of ammunition was being conveyed last week by a railway train under escort to Templemore, County Tipperary, a box of powder and 500 car-tridges were stolen at Limerick junction. The soldiers comprising the escort were at luncheon at the time of the robbery. No clue as to who were the thieves has yet been discovered.

Much anger is expressed in the English journals against the great Spatish Republican statesman, Emilio Gastelar, for his sympathetic reference to the killing of Carey. Senor Castelar concludes his article on the subject with the words—"A race with the determination of the Irish is invincible."

It is reported that an official inquiry will be ordered into the circumstances of in Australia for several months in the inin Australia for several months in the in-terest of the Irish National League, will return to Ireland shortly via San Francisco and make a tour through the United

> THE URSULINE MONASTERY, QUE-BEC.

> Visit of the Commissary-Apostolic.

This Monday morning, the ladies of the Ursuline Monastery, had the honor to receive within their convent the visit of His Excellency Mgr. Smeulders, Commisary-Apostolic. At 7.30 His Excellency celebrated a low Mass in the Community chanel and afterwards breakfasted with the Chaplain, Rev. George L. Lemoine. He then visited the cloister, in company with Very Rev. Father Legare, V. G., Rev. Father Lemoine, and the Rev. Fathers de Bie, his Secretary; Lowekamp, Corduke and McCarthy, of St. Patrick's, and Beaudet and Revd. M. Daide, his Asst-Secretary. He was received at the main door of the cloister by the Revd. Mother St. Catherine, Superioress, and several of the seniors of the sisterhood. The party then proceeded to the students' hall, which was richly and tastefully ornamented for the occasion; inscriptions such as "Tricombic a la spirite Editic," Cloive

as: "Triomphe a la sainte Eglise; Gloire, amour a notre Grande Pontifie;" "Blessed is He who cometh in the name of the Lord," were placed all around. On entering the hall a grand march from Meyerbeer was played by the young ladies on pianos, harps, and guitars, after which a cantata giving expression to the joy and gladness which filled all breasts was sung. One of the young lady pupils, Miss A. Taschereau, then advanced and read an address to His Excellency. It commenced by saying that it was with emotion that the family of the Venerable Mary of the Incarnation of the Venerable Mary of the Incarnation united that day in presenting the homage of their profound veneration to the distinguished Envoy of His Holiness Leo XIII.; and their inability to give expression to their gratitude to His Excellency for condescending to visit them within the enclosure of their solitude. Very fow of them, would over how, the

few of them would ever have the happiness of visiting Rome and of venerating the Vicar of Jesus Christ; but all of them should say that Rome had that day come to them in the person of the representative of her august Pontiff.

Ah! it continued, if the well-beloved
Father could find in their filial love some amelioration of his many and poignant solicitudes, how happy would they be! Mary Immaculate, whom the entire Catholic world was now imploring, would, they hoped, renew the miracles of her protection. Children, it said, seldom received favors without soliciting them anew. They would therefore pray him of his goodness to remind the Holy Father that for some fifteen years past a cause dear not alone to them but to the entire order of the Ursuline, a cause dear

to Old as well as to New France, dear to the whole church, by the admirable virtues that sprung from the Sacred Heart tues that sprung from the Sacred Heart of Jesus on the Teresa of the New World, the Venerable Mary of the Incarnation, has been before him. They felt assured that His Excellency would comply with their request; they begged of him to bestow upon them all the benedictions of which he was the depository, and that they would flow upon all. they would flow upon all.

His Excellency gave a gracious reply, comparing the young people before him to the angels, and said it was in such cir-cumstances that we could well understand the beautiful words of Our Saviour: Suffer little children to come to me. also promised not to forget the cause of the Venerable Mother Mary of the Incar-nation, and requested the Mother Superioress to prepare for him a supplication from the Community, which he would lay at the feet of His Holiness.

The younger portion of the pupils then approached, and in a poetical refrain, asked a grande conge, which His Excellency cordially granted. He was then conducted through the other portions of the establishment, that devoted to the Nuns, where he addressed a few kind words to them, and thence to the noviciate and the portion allotted to the extern pupils. His excellency then took his leave, evidently highly pleased, as were all present, with his visit. And thus were honored, as has been the custom from the earliest times-as well under French as English regime-the devoted Ursulines of Quebec, by being the first community to be visited by the representatives either of Royalty or of the Head of the Church.

Benziger's Catholic Almanac can be obtained at RECORD office. Price 25c. Send early as it will be difficult to fill orders later on.

R. S. &A. P. LACY, old and well-known Patent Attorneys of Washington, D. C., pub-lish quite an interesting volume on the sub-ject of Patents, which is sent free on applica-tion.

### THE APOSTOLIC COMMISSARY AT BELLEVUE.

The Apostolic Commissary visited, yesterday morning, Bellevue Convent, accompanied by the Rev. F. DeBie, one of the secretaries, the Abbe Marcoux, Chaplain of the institution, and by several other members of the clergy. This visit was the occasion of a most charming festival.

His Excellency was received by the Pay

in nomine Domine."

After breakfast Mgr. Smeulders was conducted to the reception hall which had been artistically decorated and where the pupils were awaiting him. One of the youngest presented him with a bouquet, and the musicians sang to His Grace a joyous cantata, and then Miss Herbert presented him the following address:

sorrows of Rome are as the sorrows of our country. How earnestly do we sigh for the day when the Universe will behold once more that royal diadem, which was received the state of the stat wrested from the Supreme Pontiff by wrested from the Supreme Pontiff by sacriligious hands, crowning the head of Leo XIII! Often do we beseech our Lord to break the chains of His Vicar, and at the foot of the altar we repeat the loving cry of all Catholics: "The Lord preserve him and give him life, and make him plessed upon the earth and deliver him." blessed upon the earth, and deliver him not up to the will of his enemies."

We pray you, Excellency, to accept for yourself the ardent and sincere wish that this little family of Bellevue forms for the success of your mission, and that it will mark an important hour in the history of the Church of Canada.

We have still a favour to beg of Your

Excellency: deign to grant, as a pledge of happiness and prosperity, your blessing to ourselves, our mothers and the undertak-

Mgr. Smeulders seemed to be deeply impressed. He replied: "I thank you, my children, for the beautiful and noble sentiments you have just spoken. I am especially sensible to what you say regarding the Sovereign Pontiff, and when occasion allows it, I will not omit to present to His Holiness the filial homage of your hearts. You live here, my dear children, in solitude, far from the seductions of the world, under the direction of pious and devoted mothers. Work to prepare and devoted mothers and devoted mothers and devoted mothers and devoted mothers. Work to prepare and devoted mothers and devoted mothers and devoted mothers. Work to prepare and devoted mothers and devoted mothers are allowed by all who knew him for his prepared to be deeply impressed. He replied: "I thank you, my children, for the beautiful and noble sentiments you have just spoken. I am especially sensible to what you say regard in the solutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our beloved brother William Urlocker, who departed this life Oct. 19th, 1883, at the age of twenty-two years, fortified by the sacraments of our roly which the time can be told in pitch dark. Solid SilverBunting Case, key wind. In the International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, will be at the Tecumseh House, London, the first Thursday and two following days of treatment of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all the diseases of the head, throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all the diseases of the head, throat and lungs, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all the diseases of the head, throat and lungs, be distincted in the first Thursday and two following days of treatment of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and all the diseases of the head, throat and lungs, as the definition of the world, th ings of this institution.

Mgr. Smeulders seemed to be deeply youn young souls with the beautiful virtues emblematized in the flowers which you have just presented to me. I mean, innocence, modesty and charity. Pray for me as you have promised. In return I give you my blessing from the bottom

of my heart.

There was furthermore a temporal fayour to be asked of the illustrious visitor Two of the smallest of the pupils forward and asked His Excellency to give

them a holiday. This was granted to both the mothers and the pupils. Mgr. Smeulders then visited the halls and dormitories, addressing as he pro-ceeded kind words to the nuns in their arduous task of education. He was pleased to learn the community, founded two centuries ago, by the Venerable Mother Bourgeois, to day reckons 800 sisters, 90 houses, and affords instruction to over 20,000 pupils.

Bellevue will long remember the visit

# of the Apostolic Commissary.

C. M. B. A NOTES.

MR. EDITOR :-DEAR SIR:—It is the sad duty of Branch No. 24 of C. M. B. A. of Thorold, to record the death of one of its members and officers—Mr. William Urlocker, who died on Friday morning, Oct 19th., from injuries received by a fall from a load of lumber. His funeral took place on Sunday, 21st ult. at 2.30 p. m., and was attended by a very large body of citizens. The Thorold Branch and a delegation of about 50 members from Branch No. 10 of St. Catherines, wearing mourning badges headed the funeral procession from the house of the parents of the deceased to the church of the Holy Rosary. The procession was solemnly grand and witnessed by hundreds of people. It is acknowledged to be the largest funeral ever seen in our flourishing town. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Father Sullivan, assisted by Rev. Father Finan, of Merritton. The solemn ceremony being over Father Sullivan delivered a brief but impact of the solemn ceremony being over Father Sullivan delivered a brief but impacts to the solemn ceremony being over Father Sullivan delivered a brief but impacts to the solemn ceremony being over Father Sullivan delivered a brief but impacts to the solemn ceremony being over the solemn ceremony being over the solemn ceremony being the solemn cerem

assisted by Rev. Father Finan, of Merritton. The solemn ceremony being over Father Sullivan delivered a brief but impressivesermon. In his remarks hegave expression to the following ideas: The angel of death has frequently of late visited our town and summoned many from our the diocese, delivered the funeral oration.

midst to give an account of their steward-ship. The young as well as the old have been included in this summons. Some have been called away unexpectedly—though it is to be hoped not unprepared. To us who are spared, these sudden deaths

panied by the Rev. F. DeBie, one of the secretaries, the Abbe Marcoux, Chaplain of the institution, and by several other members of the clergy. This visit was the occasion of a most charming festival. His Excellency was received by the Rev. Mother Vicar and the other ladies of the institution. As he entered the chapel the pupils, kneeling to receive his blessing, began the chant of the Magnificat. During mass the choir discoursed the most elegant music and indeed truly exquisite taste was exhibited in the choice of the hymns. One of these was well suited for the cocasion of washer would on the cocasion of washer w gant music and indeed truly exquisite taste was exhibited in the choice of the hymns. One of these was well suited for the cocasion of welcoming the devout Minister of God: "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domine."

After health.

a good citizen, a most exemplary and prac-tical Catholic. Not a very common char-After breakfast Mgr. Smeulders was conducted to the reception hall which had been artistically decorated and where the pupils were awaiting Mm. One of the youngest presented him with a bouquet, and the musicians sang to His Grace a joyous cantata, and then Miss Herbert presented him the following address:

Excellency—The nuns and papils of Bellevue Convent highly appreciate the honour to-day bestowed upon them, and from their immost hearts do they repeat those words of the Royal Prophet of the Lord."

Your Excellency cannot doubt the feeling with which the whole Catholic population has greeted your arrival into their midst.

In you they have saluted the representative of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the Auge of Peace, the envoy of the very God; in the persons of their priests, civil chiefs and fathers of families, they have hashened to lay at your feet the homoge of their veneration and the assurance of their lials submission.

The accounts of the imposing demonstrations, occasioned by your arrival into most intended to the poor and working classes of the fact that, in paying the first to give his name for membership. He realing that to give his assessment, he was not enriching the coffers of marked. Such were the monity was and orphan, as he himself resince we have been asking ourselves if it would be allowed us to e.joy your presence.

This desire is now fulfilled, and we cannot for the common th tical Catholic. Not a very common character given of young men in this nineteenth towards us; rest assured, Excellency, that it will remain imperishably graven in our memory. Whilst others extol your justice, your ability, your profound wisdom, we will be pleased to contemplate in you the true likeness of Him who said: "Let the little ones come unto me."

You are, Excellency, the delegate of the Holy Father; we beg therefore to express to you the love of our young hearts for that illustrious Pontiff, alas, so cruelly tried. We live far from Rome, but the sorrows of Rome are as the sorrows of our sounds are as the sorrows of our sounds are to to you the love of Rome are as the sorrows of our sounds are to the contemplate in the contemplate in paying to the memory of its deceased member the respect and honor which are his due, as a true and faithful member of the C. M. B. A. He did not reason with himself as young men of his years are disposed to do, and no doubt frequently do. "Why should I, so young, join a society to which I will be obliged to pay annually, a considerable sum for many years without securing any benefit in return? Had Into better spend this money on myself while better spend this money on myself while the St. Catharine Branch of Thorold in paying to the memory of its deceased member the respect and honor which are his due, as a true and faithful member of the C. M. B. A. He did not reason with himself as young men of his years are disposed to do, and no doubt frequently do. "Why should I, so young, join a society to which I will be obliged to pay annually, a considerable sum for many years without securing any benefit in return? Had Into better spend this money on myself while bette better spend this money on myself while young—have a good time—then when old join the society and leave to my relatives the handsome sum of Two Thousand Dollars?" Such was not his mode of rea-

> aestrute, he saw that in this excellent society an opportunity was offered of aid-ing his fellow-man, so he joined it. The Rev. Father considered him a model for the young men of the parish and in concluding his remarks made a very strong appeal to the young men to become members of the C. M. B. A. I am, very respectfully,
>
> JAMES J. DUFFY,
>
> Rec. Sec. Branch 24,

Thorold, Ont.

At a regular meeting of Branch 24, C.
M. B. A., of Thorold, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God

many years that otherwise would be left

destitute, he saw that in this excellent

Resolved, -- That we heartily sympathize with his afflicted parents in their sad bereavement, as they have lost a kinland affectionate son, and
Resolved,—That our charter be drap ed

of our deceased brother, and Resolved,-That a copy of these resolu tions be engressed on our minutes, and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, Thorold Post and Welland Tribune, and a

copy sent to his parents.

John Conlon,

JAMES ROGERS, JAMES J. DUFFY. Committee. Chatham, Nov. 3rd, 1883.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 8, held Oct. 20th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Whereas, we have heard with profound regret of the loss sustained by Bro. James E. Weldon and his family in the death of a helprod shift

of a beloved child.

Resolved, that we tender our most heartfelt sympathy in this severe trial, and we earnestly pray that Almighty God will strengthen him in this sad affliction. And, resolved, that this resolution be entered on the minutes; that a copy of it be sent to Bro. Weldon and that it be pub-

lished in the CATHOLIC RECORD.
Signed on behalf of the Branch, S. H. HEFFERNAN, F. W. ROBERT, President.

Rec. Secy. FUNERAL OF REV. FATHER MAGINN.

The remains of the late Rev. Father Mag-The remains of the late Rev. Father Mag-inn were conveyed from the House of Pro-vidence, Dundas, to St. Mary's Cathedral, at Sa. m. on Mouday, Rev. Father Lillis in charge. The coffin was placed on a cata-falque, the lid being removed for the con-gregation to take a last look of a young priest who had endeared himself to the hearts of all who knew him. The Cathedral



CHATHAM, ONT.

D. McLachlan, Esq. Dear Sir:—With pleasure I can speak in favor of your course for young men; the clerk I secured from you succeeding, and mastering in three menths a post he would otherwise have taken a much longer time to have understood. On this account and having looked into your system and compared the Busking Department, I can recomt mend it those contemplating this or any similar pursuit.

MARRIED.

In Blyth, on Nov. 5th, by the Rev. Father O'Connor, John B. Kelly, to Sarah E. Colton, all of Blyth. BIRTH.

In London, November 2nd, the wife of D. H. Cunningham, of Bothwell, of a daughter.

# OUR AGENTS.

A. C. Gillissie, Esq., has been appointed agent for the CATHOLIC RECORD in Chester-

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mominal. Cheese, 10c to 11c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 10.—Wheat—Fall, No. 2, \$1 10 to 100 00: No 3, \$1 07 to 1 07; spring, No. 1, \$1 11 to 12; No 2, 1 19 to 1 10. Barley, No 1, 72c; No 2, 73c to 74c. Oats, No 1 37c. Flour, superior, termal and was estable of its description of the control o NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN

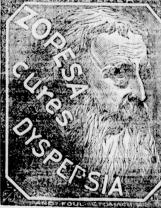
LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang; 12 mo., 112 pp. Price, free mail, 20 cents.
SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid pious souls in the recitation of the HOLY ROSARY, 21 mo., 288 pp. 4Price, bound, free well 5 people. 338 pp. Price, bound, free mail, 50 cents. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barclay St., New York.

clay St., New York.

Passengers for the Old Country, remember that the StateLine sails every Thursday for Belfast and Glasgow. Through Tickets issued for principal Towns in Ireland. Cheap rates and splendid accommodation. F. S. Clarke, agent, Exchange office, next door to Advertiser Office.

the diseases of the head, throat and lungs, using the spirometer, the wonderful invention of M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys the medicines directly to the diseased parts.

consultation Free. For information write, and frectionate son, and
Resolved,—That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother, and
Resolved.—That a copy of these resolutions are supported by the first search of the search of the



Carry the News.

Carry the News.

Near Thisoneure, Ont., Dec. 14, 1883.

I have been alling for years with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. Last fail I weighed only eighty-six pounds. I was induced to try Zoresa by Mr. Thomson (of the firm of C. Thomson & Co., druggists, of this place), and, many thanks to him, I am now an entirely new woman and weigh 12 pounds, through the use of this new compound,

MRS. CAROLINE FORBES,

Wife of Mr. R. G. Forbes.

CH. F. COLWELL, 171 Dundas St., London, Ont. Whole-ale and Retail Dealer in Planos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Warercoms in Western Canada. Call or write before baying elsewhere connection day and night.

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Smart energetic agents to represent the best, strongest, and cheapest Mutual Life & Accident Association in the country. Salary or commission. Male and female insured on the same terms. The company's business is conducted similar to that of the C. M. & A. Address Thos. Leahy, General Agent, Hartford, Conn., U. S. 264-4w

TEACHER WANTED

# For the Roman Catholic Separate School, town of Newmarket. Second or third class, Applications, stating salary, with testimon-als, received to Dec. 12th. E. SPENCER, 286-4w.

WANTED.

Head-Master for the Catholic Separate School at Chatham. Salary \$659. None but a competant man need apply. Applications with testimonials as to character and ability to be sent on or before the first of December next, to THE SECRSTARY, Catholic Separate School, Chatham, Ont. 266-3w

A female teacher holding a first or second class certificate to take charge of Separate chool and Organ in church. Salary liberal, For further particulars apply to Trustees R. C. School, Offa.

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Baw furs of every description wanted, by RAYMOND & THORN. Old Furs Renovated.



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# DR. JENNER'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

For the best photos made in the city go to Edy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

Special Notice.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Come all who wish white Teeth of pearl, To set off lips of cherry;
A fragrant Breath for the boy and girl Who purchases "Teaherray."

Note the best photos made in the city go to the city sugar-Coates. These Pills are a complete substitute for mercury or other injurious substances, common to this class of preparations. They are prepared with the most rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most select and highly concentrated extracts, so compounded they can be taken at all seeps so which originate in derangements of the digestive organs, they can be taken at all seeps so my thout restriction as to diet or clothing. They are the strictio

Prepared only at the Chemical Laborator-

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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
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Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. VOL. Wer

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bring not the the house, you.'" Heb Matt. 18 ch John 10 v. natural life through fait fected by the forfeited by reason the fa shall be the tility; and order the pla be an impre-faith against strength in of hell shall kings, two fortresses, ar us in perpet Christ is Sat the Prince

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